The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3400. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE GLASGOW OFF CAPE RACE.

Prorogation of the British Parliament.

Renewed Declaration of Neutrality by the Queen.

ANOTHER DEBATE ON MEDIATION.

A Proclamation from Garibaldi, and a Counter Proclamation from Victor Emanuel.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Aug. 15.

The steamship *Glasgow* from Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 6th *via* Queenstown 7th inst., passed Cape Race at 3½ P. M. to-day, *en route* to New-York. She was boarded by the Press yacht, and her news obtained.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 5th.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 5th.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 6th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The statement that the new Confederate steamer No. 290, from Liverpool, had put into Holyhead, proved unfounded. She was last seen on the 1st inst. off Giant's Causeway, going fourteen knots an hour. The *Tuscarora* had been in search of her in the Irish Channel, but returned to Queenstown, which port she again left on the 7th. Her destination was unknown. The movements of the *Tuscarora* gave rise to some considerations in shipping circles.

The *Times*, editorially, argues if England wishes to give the Federals a new impulse, she has but to take some step which can be represented as interference, and LINCOLN will soon get his three hundred thousand men, and chances of peace indefinitely postponed.

The *Times*, in another article, points to Earl RUSSELL's letter relative to the Federal cruisers in the Bahamas, to show that the Federal States have not done justice to England's forbearance in the matter.

The *Daily News* anticipates that, if the cotton dearth lasts till Christmas, Parliamentary provisions for relief of the distress will not suffice to meet the exigencies.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* denies the rumors that Russia joined France in the proposition from England for the recognition of the "Confederates" and mediation.

Parliament was winding up business. Prorogation would take place on the 7th.

In the House of Lords, Lord STRATHLEDEN moved for a correspondence with Mr. MASON, relative to the acknowledgment of the Southern States.

Lord RUSSELL said it was not expedient to produce papers. *The agent of the Confederate States was not recognized*, and all communications were unofficial. Correspondence had taken place with Messrs. ADAMS and SEWARD, but the British Government replied as before. He stated that no communication had been received from any foreign Power relative to the recognition of the Southern States.

Earl MALMESBURY suggested that the Government should communicate with other Powers with a view of offering mediation if a favorable opportunity arises.

Lord RUSSELL agreed that it was desirable, if mediation is offered, that all Powers should join in it. He paid a high compliment to Lord LYONS. The motion was finally withdrawn.

In the House of Commons Mr. CLIVE, in answer to Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR, said the prayer which the Bishop of Oxford wished used with respect to civil war was not in violation of the act of uniformity.

Mr. SEYMOUR gave notice that he would repeat the question on the 7th.

FRANCE.

It is reported that the French Council of State are trying to devise means to render France independent of America for cotton.

The *Patrie* says when the French army moves in Mexico, in November, the navy will make a demonstration on the Pacific coast.

The Bourse was heavy at 69f.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI has issued a proclamation urging the young men to arms, in spirited terms. VICTOR EMANUEL had issued a counter proclamation, denouncing the revolutionary schemes, and threatening the rigor of the law on those who disobeyed. He declared that he himself would move in the matter of Rome at the fitting time.

These events attracted great attention toward Italy.

The English journals generally regret GARIBALDI's course.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

No new movements are reported in Italy.

The Queen, in a speech proroguing Parliament, says: "Civil war, which for some time has been raging in America, has unfortunately continued in unabated intensity, and the evils with which it has been attended, have not been confined to the American Continent; but Her Majesty, having from the outset determined to take no part in the contest, *has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality which she has steadily adhered to.*"

Commercial News by the Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

COTTON—The sales of Monday and Tuesday were 15,000 bales, of which 8,500 were to speculators and exporters. Prices advanced ⅛d.@¼d. for American descriptions, but the market closed quiet under the *Norwegian's* advices.

At Manchester the market is quiet, but prices are still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is still declining, except for CORN, which is steady. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ASHTA & Co. report Flour declined 6d., chiefly on the inferior qualities; American is quoted 24s. 6d.@25s. Wheat quiet and easier; Red Western, 9s. 9d.@11s. 4d.; Red Southern, 11s. 2d.@11s. 5d.; White Western, 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d.; White Southern, 12s.@13s. 6d. Corn quiet and unchanged; Mixed and Yellow, 32s. 3d.@32s. 6d.; White, 32s.@33s.

PROVISIONS—Are dull and unchanged. The above quotations report: Beef dull and downward. Pork is still declining. Bacon active and tending upward. Lard active; sales at 42s.@44s. Tallow quiet at 47s.

PRODUCE—Sugar quiet and unchanged. Coffee steady. Rice dull and unaltered. Ashes tending downward: Pots 22s.; Pearls 34s. Resin dull and tending downward: Common, 21s. 6d.@22s. Spirits Turpentine inactive at 105s.@110s.

LONDON MARKETS, AUG. 5.

BREADSTUFFS have a declining tendency. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA firm. RICE steady and unchanged. TALLOW quiet and downward; sales at 48s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE tending upward, but irregular.

CONSOLS closed on the 5th at 93⅝@93¾ for money. AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central Shares, 50⅜@49½ discount; Erie Shares, 26⅜@27⅜.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 7.

COTTON—The sales on Wednesday and to-day (Thursday) have been 9,000 bales, of which 7,000 have been to speculators and exporters. The market has been quiet and unchanged since the American news per *Norwegian*.

BREADSTUFFS are steady, and without change.

PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

CONSOLS, for money, 93⅛@93¾. Illinois Central Shares, 50¾@50 discount. Erie, 27⅛.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. McClellan's Movement said to be an Entire Success.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 15.

There is a rumor current here, which is based on good authority, that Gen. MCCLELLAN's late movements on the Peninsula have been conducted with entire safety to his command.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE AT MALVERN.

THE RECONNOISSANCE—OUR PRISONER—APPEARANCE OF THE BATTLE-FIELD—A SECESH WOMAN THE ONLY MOURNER AT THE FUNERAL OF A YANKEE BOY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862.

Long ere you will have received this, you will have learned by telegraph of the successful reconnoissance to Malvern Hills. The Excelsior Brigade, as usual, was on hand, for when did the Army of the Potomac make a move in which they did not participate, and so, while Gen. SICKLES was appealing to the firemen of New-York for men to fill up his shattered brigade, that brigade was quietly but swiftly marching toward the scene of a contest never to be forgotten.

They left camp about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and marched until after midnight. All agreed that they never witnessed such a beautiful march. The roads were as level as a barn floor—untraveled as they had been, there was no dust, and as they silently moved along the light of the full moon was reflected from the forest of glittering bayonets. At last they halted for the night, and bivouacked under that cloudless, star-lit sky.

Just as day was breaking all were again drawn in line, and were about starting, when we stacked our guns. The Excelsior Brigade were drawn up in line, and to their left was BRAMHALL'S Light Battery and to the left of that a barn. In that barn a Captain of rebel cavalry and his Orderly were sleeping. We had camped so quietly that they did not awaken, and as they rode out in the morning they suddenly confronted the artillery. Comprehending the situation in an instant, they struck for the woods in front of the Sickles Brigade, amid loud cries from the artillerymen of "Stop those men!"

They were well mounted on splendid horses, and were in the woods in an instant. The men had been ordered to load without capping, but several of the Fourth and Fifth Regiments succeeded in remedying that deficiency soon enough to get a shot at them. The Captain's horse, frightened by the flash, fell, and his rider was a prisoner. The Orderly escaped. The Captain was splendidly mounted and armed with three revolvers and a sabre.

The column now pushed rapidly forward, passing the remains of a rebel camp, and struck the road to Malvern at the Church at Nelson Farms, used as a depôt for the wounded at the battle of Glendale, and the scene of a cavalry skirmish on the Sunday of that week of battles. From there the road showed evidences of war—trees broken by cannon shot, and pierced by musketry, the skeletons of horses, cannon balls lying in the road, &c.

In a few minutes the boom of artillery announced that the ball had opened; quicker and quicker came the reports. The explosion of the shell came nearer and nearer, as the column moved forward; soon they whistled over our heads, and a few wounded men were seen, while, from under the trees at the famous brick house, could be seen the flash of the enemy's guns. In a few minutes, however, it ceased, and we were once more masters of Malvern Hills, while our cavalry was in hot pursuit of the flying enemy, who were skedaddling up the New-Market Road to Richmond.

The old brick house looked natural. The beautiful lawn about it, which we left covered with dead and wounded, was bare and trodden down, but the field of battle was covered with a beautiful growth of verdure. Directly upon one side of this house two of the enemy's guns had been placed. The track made by their recoil was plainly to be seen, and the trees on either side and the house itself bore good evidence to the accuracy of BENSON's fire. One rebel lay horribly mangled by a shell, while in each of his hands he still clasped one of the deadly missiles they intended to have hurled at us.

With the exception of cannon balls and skeletons of horses scattered around, the houses and trees bearing marks of the balls, and the trenches where the dead were buried, there was little to indicate the battle ground. KEMP's house was deserted, and bore a most desolate aspect. We took a number of prisoners, two of whom were Jerseymen, from Newark and Rahway respectively. They were as strong secesh as the natives.

In the afternoon, Gens. MCCLELLAN and SUMNER arrived upon the ground, and with Gen. HOOKER, now a Major-General, they enjoyed quite a lengthy chat.

Considerable regret was manifested that we did not bag the rebels, but the prisoners stated, what was no doubt true, that they were apprised of our coming at 12 o'clock the previous night. Several interesting letters were found in the deserted houses. One "true woman," though strong Secesh, describes the finding upon her farm of a dead Yankee who had died peacefully upon his blanket, spread in a retired spot. In his pocket were found letters from his mother advising him to be a good boy, and recommending him to put his trust in the God of battles. She states that she went and looked at him, and then came back to the house and had, as she expresses it, a "good old cry" about it.

Another lady, writing from Richmond, inquires all about the battle with a curious minuteness that only a woman could exhibit, and then finishes by saying, "Don't bury any dead Yankee on our farm, for *I don't want to eat bread made from Yankee blood.*" Which of these two women does most honor to the sex?

Several of our dead and also the dead rebels were buried in the rear of the brick house—most impressive ceremonies being performed over them by the eloquent and patriotic Chaplain of the First California Regiment. CEDMA.

Arrest of a Politician for Discouraging Enlistments.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 15.

The first arrest under the recent order of the War Department, is that of JOHN APPLE, a notorious politician. He was arrested for discouraging enlistments, and sent to Washington this afternoon.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

The Rebels Still Retreating Beyond the Rapidan.

JACKSON'S ARMY 60,000 STRONG.

Our Forces About to Cross the Rapidan.

SIGEL'S HEADQUARTERS, NEAR RAPIDAN RIVER, Friday, Aug. 15.

The enemy are still reported retreating beyond the Rapidan River, although they have a force on the other side, with guns in position, and a large body of cavalry in the neighborhood, supposed to be merely covering the retreat of the main body.

Gen. MILROY is in the advance, with Gen. BUFORD's and Gen. BAYARD's Cavalry, and some artillery.

The river is easily forded at many points.

It is stated that Stonewall JACKSON's army numbers at least 60,000 men. He has managed to move them all off safely, excepting a few stragglers.

Some of the latter came into our camp last night, and said that almost all the Virginia soldiers would desert, if they thought that they would be well treated.

A Union soldier was found in the woods on Wednesday with his musket-barrel grasped in both hands. The stock was broken off, and eleven dead rebels were lying around him—some with their heads smashed and others bruised in various ways—all dead. This shows with what desperation the Union hero had fought for his life, but without avail. His body was pierced with three bullets.

Many of the enemy's dead were left unburied, while others were only half covered. In many places arms and feet were seen above the earth.

Some thirty-six wounded prisoners, concealed near the battle-field in houses, were brought in to-day.

REPORTS FROM CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE.

CULPEPPER, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Yesterday Gen. POPE ordered a reconnoissance in force of the enemy's position in and around Slaughter Mountain, and a large cavalry force, together with two regiments of infantry and a battery and several mountain howitzers, in command of Gen. SIGEL, were pushed forward about noon. On obtaining a view of Mountain Slopes, two regiments of rebel cavalry and a large body of infantry, and, it is believed, some guns, were discovered. When within range, our battery threw several shots and shells into the cavalry, and BUFORD's Cavalry command made a right flank movement at the same time the infantry and some cavalry made a left flank movement. These movements, and the effect of our battery, compelled the enemy to draw behind the mountain on the Orange road. On reaching the mountain it was discovered that the enemy's main body had previously retired by the Orange road, and crossed the Rapidan, and those seen there just before were just the rear guard.

Gen. BUFORD was then detached to make a detour to the right to intercept the rear guard of the enemy, and cut them off; and it is reported this morning (not on official authority, however,) that he penetrated Orange Court House last night, but found that the enemy had retreated to Gordonsville. On passing the location of the enemy's batteries, the effect of our guns of Saturday was astonishing. Many of the shell had hit the very spot where the guns stood and the earth was furrowed with shot. Several dead horses lay scattered about and the trees in the rear were cut down.

We held possession of the ground and this morning an advance has been made by a portion of our main body.

The following are some of the casualties caused by the enemy's shelling our camps on Saturday night, after the arrival of Gen. POPE with reinforcements.

TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Killed—Capt. Shurtleff.

Wounded—Capts. Ripley and Harman; privates Roach, Conly, O'Donnell, Cowvey and Hatter.

It was this regiment heretofore mentioned as having formed into line of battle, and delivered several volleys upon the enemy's cavalry, when they were charging upon Gens. POPE and BANKS on the right. This undoubtedly saved these Generals from capture or death. The Twelfth had never before been in action, and have been complimented by Gen. POPE for their conduct on this sudden emergency.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Wounded—John Thomas, Adam Fox, John H. Peck, Mills Benham, Wm. E. Crane, Jacob Myers, Israel Patterson, James C. Kavanagh.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Wounded—Thomas Firth, Edw. Riley, Ed. Felter—all slightly.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania had three wounded and two missing.

The Ninth New-York State Militia had three killed and two wounded.

THOMPSON's Battery aided COTHRAN's Battery in returning the fire of the rebel batteries, and in shelling the woods where the enemy's infantry were concealed.

Prisoners state that JACKSON supposed the only troops in the rear of the woods were those of BANKS' corps, who were in the fight, and threw a large force over the creek into and through the woods to completely rout us, but the reception he met with compelled a sudden retreat and an abandonment of his midnight enterprise.

Over 700 of our wounded have already been sent to Alexandria and Washington. Among the volunteer Surgeons who have been unremitting in their attentions to the wounded, is the Surgeon-General of the State of Maine. He was opportunely present, and has been confined in the hospital in a professional way from the moment the first wounded were brought into it, until the present moment. Dr. CHAPEL, Medical Director of Gen. WILLIAMS' Division, and the Medical Director of Gen. AUGUR's Division, have shown the greatest ability to meet the emergency.

Gen. BANKS' corps has retired from the front to recuperate, and reorganize the reduced regiments.

Col. DONNELLY still survives, and is personally sensible of all that passes. Not a groan has escaped him from the first, which is characteristic of the man.

Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS, of Gen. BANKS' corps, first division, is military Governor and Supervisor of Railroads and Telegraphs in this place.

CULPEPPER, Wednesday, Aug. 13—10½ P. M.

It is reported that Stonewall JACKSON encamped last night near Orange Court-house, on Baylor's Creek, and also occupied Southwest Mountain.

Gen. POPE's forces have advanced toward Orange.

CULPEPPER, Friday, Aug. 15.

Gen. BUFORD returned to camp yesterday. From the best data obtainable, it is thought that JACKSON's rear line is about four miles back of the Rapidan, while his main point of defence is Gordonsville.

It is also reported that large forces of the enemy now occupy the line of the Central Railroad from Louisa to Charlottesville. From this, it would appear, they have formed a new line of defence, and intend to fight a decisive battle at or near Gordonsville.

Gen. BUFORD took many prisoners, some of whom came out of their hiding-places and voluntarily surrendered. They said they were tired of the war.

Col. DONNELLY died last night.

All is believed to be quiet in front this morning.

EXPERIENCES OF A PRIVATE.

[Extract from a Private Letter.]

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT, ON THE BATTLEFIELD, NEAR CULPEPPER, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER: I've got into the war at last and a pretty fair specimen, for the first, we have had of it. I cannot give you many particulars; you will get them before we do. On Friday we marched through Culpepper, and camped a few miles from this place. On the next morning we came to within a short distance of this place, where we rested in the road all day, BANKS' corps passing us. The firing commenced about 1 o'clock, and was kept up with a vengeance the whole afternoon. We could see the batteries from where we were, but could tell nothing about the fight.

At sundown we started, and it was a busy scene along the road—ambulances driving back wounded, and crowds with bandaged arms, faces and legs, and, I am sorry to say, a good many that had left the field without a scratch.

Finally the order came for us to advance, and throwing our knapsacks into a cornfield, about a mile from the battle-field, and thus lightened of our loads and at the double-quick, we had hardly time to breathe before the shells began to buzz around us. I could not but laugh to see our fellows dodge and fall down when they heard the balls and shells whiz over our heads—though, at the same time I felt as nervous as any of them. By the time we got here it was dark, except what light the moon gave us, and we were immediately ordered to support a battery, and the first thing we knew we received a volley from the enemy's rifles, and a battery opened on us within a distance of two hundred yards, before we were aware of its existence. They threw their shells over us into a piece of woods to the right, thinking we had taken shelter in them. We fell flat, and their balls passed over us, with the exception of spent grape, which dropped thick amongst us. We had one Captain (SHURTLEFF, Co. D,) killed, and three or four wounded, none mortally. Immediately, two of our batteries opened upon the rebels, and, we have good reason to believe, made great havoc among them. The fight was kept up till near 12 o'clock, when the enemy retired, and we laid down on our arms till morning. We are still in position, not knowing when the ball will open again. During Saturday night SIGEL came in with twenty-five or thirty thousand men, and it is said that BURNSIDE is near us on the left; so we have a pretty good crowd now, but at the battle the rebels had five to one.

There was a cessation of hostilities to-day, to bury the dead. We use a large private house for a hospital, and it is a sickening sight to see our poor soldiers waiting for their turn to have a leg or an arm less. An officer was brought in to-day who had lain on the the field since Saturday, with three balls through his body.

The prisoners that we took say that our batteries, on Saturday night, made sad havoc among them. W.

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. POPE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. Pope:

Your telegram of last evening is most satisfactory, and I congratulate you and your army, and particularly Gen. BANKS and his corps, on your hard-earned but brilliant success against vastly superior numbers. Your troops have covered themselves with glory; and Cedar Mountain will be known in history as one of the great battle-fields of the war.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Arrival of the Steamship Saxon, with Advices to the 5th.

An Important Order from Gen. Butler.

An Assessment of the Secessionists for the Relief of the Suffering Poor.

The steamship *Saxon*, from New-Orleans on the 5th inst., *via* Key West on the 9th, arrived at this port last night. Her advices are two days later.

On the 5th, three steamers arrived at New-Orleans with flour, as follows: *Creole*, 9,000 bbls.; *Roanoke*, 2,760 bbls.; *Blackstone*, 3,186 bbls. and 333 sacks. Total, 14,946 bbls. and 333 sacks—making rising 15,000 bbls.

Gen. BUTLER had issued the following important order, providing for the relief of the destitute poor of the city:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 55.—It appears that the need of relief to the destitute poor of the city requires more extended measures and greater outlay than have yet been made.

It becomes a question in justice upon whom should this burden fall.

Clearly upon those who have brought this great calamity upon their fellow citizens.

It should not be borne by taxation of the whole municipality, because the middling and working-men have never been heard at the ballot-box, unawed by threats and unmenaced by Thugs and paid assassins of conspirators against peace and good order. Beside, more than the vote which was claimed for secession have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The United States Government does its share when it protects, defends and preserves the people in the enjoyment of law, order and calm quiet.

Those who have brought upon the city this stagnation of business, this desolation of the hearth-stone, this starvation of the poor and helpless, should, as far as they may be able, relieve distresses.

There were two classes whom it would seem peculiarly fit should at first contribute to this end. First, these individuals and corporations who have aided the rebellion with their means; and, second, those who have endeavored to destroy the commercial prosperity of the city, upon which the welfare of its inhabitants depends.

It is brought to the knowledge of the Commanding General that a subscription of $1,250,000 was made by the corporate bodies, business firms and persons whose names are set forth in schedule "A," annexed to this order, and that sum placed in the hands of an illegal body known as the "Committee of Public Safety," for the treasonable purpose of defending the city against the Government of the United States, under whose humane rule the City of New-Orleans had enjoyed such unexampled prosperity, that her warehouses were filled with the trade of all nations who came to share her freedom, to take part in the benefits of her commercial superiority, and thus she was made the representative mart of the world.

The stupidity and wastefulness with which this immense sum was spent was only equalled by the folly which led to its being raised at all. The subscribers to this fund, by this very act, betray their treasonable designs and their ability to pay at least a much smaller tax for the relief of their destitute and starving neighbors.

Schedule "B" is a list of cotton brokers, who, claiming to control that great interest in New-Orleans, to which she is so much indebted for her wealth, published in the newspapers in October, 1861, a manifesto deliberately advising the planters not to bring their produce to the city, a measure which brought ruin at the same time upon the producer and the city.

This act sufficiently testifies the malignity of those traitors as well to the Government as their neighbors, and it is to be regretted that their ability to relieve their fellow-citizens is not equal to their facilities for injuring them.

In taxing both these classes to relieve the suffering poor of New-Orleans—yea, even though the needy be the starving wives and children of those in arms at Richmond and elsewhere against the United States—it will be impossible to make a mistake save in having the assessment too easy and the burden too light.

It is therefore ordered—

First—That the sums in schedules annexed, marked "A" and "B," set against the names of the several persons, business firms and corporations therein described, be and hereby are assessed upon each respectively.

Second—That said sums be paid to Lieut. DAVID C. G. FIELD, Financial Clerk, at his office in the Custom-House, on or before Monday, the 11th inst., or that the property of the delinquent be forthwith seized and sold at public auction, to pay the amount, with all necessary charges and expenses, or the party imprisoned till paid.

Third—The money raised by this assessment to be a fund for the purpose of providing employment and food for the deserving poor people of New-Orleans.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

(Lieut. FIELD may be found in the room formerly occupied by the Navy Agent.)

SCHEDULE A.

List of Subscribers to the Million and a Quarter Loan placed in the hands of the Committee of Public Safety for the defence of New-Orleans against the United States, and expended by them some $36,000.

	Sums subscribed to aid traitors against the U. States.	Sums assessed to relieve the poor by the United States.
Abat, Generes & Co.	$210,000	$22,500 00
Jonathan Montgomery	40,000	10,000 00
Thos. Sloo, Pres. Sun Ins. Co.	50,000	12,500 00
C. C. Gaines	2,000	500 00
C. C. Gaines & Co	3,000	750 00
Trustees McDonogh Sch. Fd.	340,000	85,000 00
J. B. Slawson	10,000	2,500 00
S. H. Wood	5,000	1,250 00
Mrs. S. H. Wood	2,000	500 00
Jacques Lange	7,000	1,750 00
Widow W. P. Welham	10,000	2,500 00
Robert Geddes	10,000	2,500 00
Widow Vogel	20,000	5,000 00
L. Levois & Co	10,000	2,500 00
Samuel Harby	14,800	3,700 00
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	306,400	76,600 00
Giquel & Jamison	7,500	1,875 00
E. Booth	400	100 00
Edward Chapman	8,000	2,000 00
Thomas Layton	1,000	250 00
D. J. Beagnot	2,000	500 00
B. Dryer & Co	1,000	250 00
W. H. Pierson	3,000	750 00
Samuel Locke	10,000	2,500 00
Hart & Wintz	5,000	1,250 00
Southern Bank	10,000	2,500 00
Richard & Co	10,000	2,500 00
Dr. B. Moss	3,000	750 00
J. & J. C. Davidson	20,000	5,000 00
Dque Lanata	9,000	225 000
H. Samory	1,000	250 00
R. Torney	1,500	375 00
R. D. Maclin	2,500	625 00
J. H. Cohen	3,000	750 00
Mrs. C. A. Slocomb	5,500	1,375 00
Committee of Public Safety	865	216 25
H. Lee	150	37 50
Geo. Zackendrath	200	50 00
Hyde & Goodrich	1,000	250 00
Magee, Horten & George	500	125 00
Samuel Loeb	100	25 00
Valentine Heerman	1,000	250 00
S. S. Bicker	250	62 50
John M. Demarest	100	25 00
Thomas O'Donnell	50	12 50
Mrs. B. V. McMahon	50	12 50
W. H. Leichford	1,000	250 00
O. F. Thieseman	50	12 50
Frederick Bauer	725	181 25
John Rickerson	250	62 50
McStea, Value & Co	1,000	250 00
Jacob Zoelly	1,000	250 00
T. Lafon	500	125 00
E. Creswell	100	25 00
H. H. O'Meallie	50	12 50
Joseph Field	1,000	250 00
Jules Donc D. Amanon	150	37 50
John Farrell	156	37 50
D. H. Holmes	2,000	625 00
S. P. Lamon	350	75 00
Fanny Hollander	100	25 00
J. W. Stanton & Co	500	125 00
John A. Randolph	500	125 00
Harriet Morgan	775	43 75
Rachel Morgan	125	31 25
Sarah Morgan	175	43 75
Elizabeth Morgan	150	37 50
Mary M. Morgan	50	12 50
Margaret Harrod	50	12 50
Davis Brothers	200	50 00
Trustees Finke Asylum Fund	55,000	13,750 00
William Massey	300	75 00
F. Lagay	25	6 25
John J. Adams	1,000	250 00
A. W. Boswerth	600	150 00
Chas. Briggs	100	25 00
J. A. Lum & Co	150	37 50
Chas. Locifier	200	50 00
Geo. C. Brower	50	12 50
Patrick Howard	25	6 25
Geo. Clamman	50	12 50
H. H. Hedden	500	125 00
James Goran	100	25 00
Biscoe & Simms	500	122 00
B. G. Young	150	37 50
D. A. Bruen	125	31 25
Mme. Ve. H. Caretreu	200	50 00
Henderson & Gaines	1,000	250 00
J. S. Aitkens	250	62 50
W. O. Denegre	1,000	250 00
J. C. McLellan	200	50 00
Mrs. C. F. Snowden	50	12 50
Louisiana State Bank	7,500	1,875 00
Bank of America	5,000	1,250 00
Gen. D. E. Twiggs	1,000	250 00
Jean Petit	13,133	3,231 25
Total	$1,250,865	$312,716 25

SCHEDULE B.

List of Cotton Brokers of New-Orleans who published in the Crescent, in October last, a Card advising Planters not to send Produce to New-Orleans, in order to induce Foreign Intervention in behalf of the Rebellion.

	Sums assessed to relieve the starving poor by the United States.		Sums assessed to relieve the starving poor by the United States.
Hewitt, Norton, & Co.	$500	J. W. Champlin & Co.	$250
West & Villere	250	A. D. Henkel & Co.	100
S. E. Belknap	100	R. Yeatman	100
Brander, Chambliss & Co.	500	Broadwell & Haynes	100
Lewis & Oglesby	100	Moore & Browder	250
W. A. Johnson & Co.	250	R. W. Estlin & Co.	500
Carroll, Hoy & Co.	500	Lane & Salter	250
Farley, Jurey & Co.	500	S. O. Nelson & Co.	500
W. Cox & Co	500	Campbell & strong	250
James M. Putnam	100	Patton & Finney	100
A. Levi & Co	250	Fellowes & Co	500
Montgomery & Hall	100	Payne, Huntington & Co.	500
Bellocq, Noblom & Co.	250	T. H. & J. M. Allen & Co.	500
Abat & Cushman	100	F. B. Ernest	100
Holloway & Lonsdale	100	Edward Pillsbury	100
Geo. S. Mandeville	250	Foley, Avery & Co.	500
Bell & Bonligny	250	Rosser, Prothro & Co.	250
Richard Nugent & Co.	500	Henderson, Terry & Co.	100
A. Miltenberger & Co.	250	Bradley, Wilson & Co.	500
Geo. Connelly & Co.	500	West, Renshaw & Cammack	500
J. & G. Cromwell	500	John Williams & Co.	250
Moses Greenwood	100	Tarlton, Whiting & Co.	250
A. Hillay & Co	500	Bartley, Johnson & Co.	500
Scruggs, Donnegan & Co.	100	Hayes, Gairverse & Co.	100
Hughes, Hyllestead & Co.	500	Friersen, Conway & Co.	100
W. D. Urquhart	500	Green & Crump	250
Phelps & Jones	100	R. Mellheany	250
John T. Hardie & Co.	500	Davis, Jenkins & Co.	500
Hawkins & Norwood	100	Kirkpatrick & Co.	100
Walker & Snyder	500	McFarland & Barksdale	500
Gillis & Ferguson	250	T. Henderson & Peale	500
J. B. Gribble & Co	100	Wood & Low	500
Walker & Co	100	Gallager & Dyer	100
John L. Lee	250	Pritchard & Flower	500
P. H. Skinwith	100	Stuart N James	100
Knox & Higgins	100	Thornhill & Co.	500
J. J. Person & Co	250	Ar. Miltenberger	500
Battle, Noble & Co.	500	Gladden & Seixas	100
J. B. Cummings & Co.	500	J. W. Burbridge & Co.	500
Montgomery & White	500	Friedlander and Gerson	250
Wright & Allen	500	Warren & Crawford	100
Robt. L. Adams & Co.	500	Perkins & Co	500
Horrell, Gayle & Co.	250	Cutter & Harrison	100
John Watt & Co	500	Nixon & Co	500
Botchford, Brown & Co.	500	Copes & Phelps	250
M. D. Cooper	500	Giffen, Smedes & Co.	500
Smith & Johnson	100		
James Bankhead	100		
McLemore, Rayburn & Co	250		
Total	$22,200		

Arrivals in the City.

G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by Lieut. Worden, late of the *Monitor*, arrived from Washington yesterday morning at the Astor, and left in the afternoon for Boston.

Commodore Ringgold, of the U. S. frigate *Sabine*; Paymaster Cranmer Burt and C. H. Cushman, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Gen. J. S. Brown, of the U. S. V.; Col. McReynolds, of the First U. S. Cavalry; Col. J. M. Warner, of the U. S. A.; Col. Matheson, from Harrison's Landing, and Capt. Earle, of the U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. H. G. Wright, of Massachusett5; Dr. Bartholow, of the U. S. A., and Capt. A. Blair, of the U. S. A., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Maj. Halsey, Surgeon Childe and Paymaster Thompson, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut. Schoonmaker, of the United States Navy, and Capt. W. Lea, from Montreal, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mrs. Gen. Viele and family, of New-York, and Charles Mackay, from Staten Island, are at the New-York Hotel.

Twelve Persons Drowned.

DETROIT, Friday, Aug. 15.

The schooner *Creole*, with a cargo of iron ore, collided with the steamer *Illinois*, in Lake Superior, and sunk. Capt. MCADAM, his wife and mother, and nine of the crew, were lost. The vessel is a total loss

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

How Gen. Stuart "Surrounded" Gen. McClellan's Army.

STATE OF CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

A Remonstrance Against the Conscript Law.

SPIRIT OF THE RICHMOND PRESS.

GEN. STUART IN THE REAR OF GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE EXPLOIT.

HEADQUARTERS, CAV. BRIGADE, D. N. V., June 17, 1862.

GENERAL: In compliance with your written instructions, I undertook an expedition to the vicinity of the enemy's lines, on the Pamunkey, with about twelve hundred cavalry and a section of the Stuart Horse Artillery. The cavalry was composed of portions of the First, Fourth and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, (the second named having no field officer present,) was, for the time being, divided between the first and last mentioned, commanded respectively by Col. FITZ LEE and Col. W. H. FITZHUGH LEE,) also two companions of the Jeff. Davis Legion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. W. T. MARTIN; the section of artillery being commanded by First Lieut. JAS. BRANCH.

Although the expedition was prosecuted to less than was at first contemplated in your instructions, I feel assured that the considerations which induced me will convince you that I did not depart from their spirit, and that the boldness developed in the subsequent direction of the march was the quintessence of prudence. The destination of the expedition was kept a profound secret, (as essential to success,) and was known to my command only as the actual march developed it.

The force was quietly concentrated beyond the Chickahominy, near Kilby's Station, on the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad, and moved thence parallel to and to the left of that road. Scouts were kept far to the right to ascertain the enemy's whereabouts, and advanced guard cavalry and rear guard to secure our column against surprise. I purposely directed my first day's march from Louisa, so as to favor the idea of reinforcing Jackson, and camped just opposite Hanover Court-house, on the Southanna Bridge (R. F. and P. Railroad,) 22 miles from Richmond. Our noiseless bivouac was broken early next morning, and without flag or bugle sound we resumed our march, none but one knew whither. I, however, immediately took occasion to make known my instructions and plans confidently to the regimental commanders, so as to secure an intelligent action and coöperation in whatever might occur. Scouts had returned indicating no serious obstacles to my march from that to Old Church, directly in rear of, and on the overland avenue of communication to New Bridge and vicinity.

I proceeded, therefore, *viâ* Hanover Court-house, upon the route to Old Church. Upon reaching the vicinity of Hanover Court-house, I found in force in session of the enemy; but very little could be ascertained about the strength and nature of his force. I therefore sent Col. F

The Weekly Richmond Enquirer.

CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

One of the leading merchants of Richmond, now in the South, examines in with the following very interesting letter. It is dated at Yorkship, Miss., and is addressed to Messrs. Ellyson, Allen & Co., of this city. We have extracted a few lines from the letter, which will be found very interesting:

"The season is very backward. Cotton is not opened, and the caterpillars are destroying it very fast. Corn is very fine. Potatoes are a failure. Fodder is very scarce. Hogs are dying with cholera. Stock of all kinds are suffering for want of provender. Many persons will be compelled to buy corn. Provisions will be very high. Cotton will be very low. Many persons will not make enough to pay for their provisions. Many persons will not make enough to pay for their provisions. Many persons will not make enough to pay for their provisions

The most serious charge I have against our President, the only thing that makes a dim spot in his character—for I believe him as honest as the measure of his intellect allows—is this: that while I do not believe that in his heart he trusts McCLELLAN's whole case as I do, from fear of the Border States and Northern conservatism, he keeps him at the head of the army, which loses two thousand men by disease every week, and spends six or seven hundred thousand dollars a day; and if, twenty years hence, he renders up an account of his stewardship to his country, you that live, mark me! will see him confess that this whole Winter he never believed in McCLELLAN's ability. That is the sore spot in the character of an otherwise honest officer, and that is where this fear of conservatism sends him. Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, and Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, put their feet down and say, "Do this, and the Border States leave you." There is not a Republican at the North who will be allowed to say it. Gov. ANDREW lisped it once, in his letter to Secretary STANTON, and how few, except the Abolitionists, dared to stand by him, even in Massachusetts! There is no public opinion that would support Mr. SUMNER, with a loyal Commonwealth behind him, in making such a speech, once in the Winter, as GARRETT DAVIS made every day with a Commonwealth behind him that has to be held in the Union by the fear of Northern bayonets; and it is because conservatism is bold and Republicanism is coward ["Hear!"] that ABRAHAM LINCOLN has to stand where he does to-day. There will be no recovery if this nation goes to pieces. It will be God punishing it according to the measure of its sins. Ten years ago the Whig Party could have educated it, and be postponed or averted this convulsion. It was left to pass on in its career, and the South finds it divided in sentiment, servile in purpose—our soldiers the servants of rebels—our officers, with shoulder straps, on the soil of a rebellious State like Virginia, more sycophantic to the slaveholder who comes to their camp than WEBSTER was in the Senate, when CLAY threatened him with the lash of Southern insolence, fifteen years ago. If this rebellion cannot shake the North out of her servility, God will keep her inconstant agitation until He does shake us into a self-respecting, courageous people, fit to govern ourselves. [Applause.] This war will last just long enough to make us over into men, and when it has done this, we shall conquer with as much ease as the lion takes the tiniest animal in his grip. *If Mr. Lincoln could only be wakened to the idea which Mr. Conway has expressed, that God gives him the thunderbolt of Slavery with which to crush the rebellion; that there was never a rebellion arranged by Providence to be put down so easily, so completely, so beneficially as this; that, unlike the aristocracy of France and England, rooting itself underneath the whole surface of society, Slavery almost makes good the prayer of the Roman tyrant—"Would that the people had one neck, and I could cut it"—if Mr. Lincoln could only understand this, victory would be easy.* God has massed up Slavery into three hundred thousand hands. He has marked it by the black color, so that the most ignorant cannot err, so that the blindest shall see enough to strike at this central figure which holds the life-blood of the rebellion. [Applause.] Let us do our duty, and feel, however long the war, however fatal and disastrous the experience, that we have left no stone unturned, no word unspoken, which can save a mighty nation from the greatest sufferings God ever inflicted on an age.

My friend says he would say to the tyrants of the Old World, "Come on!" That is a fearful taunt. The collision of two such nations as the England of this side the Atlantic, and the England of the other, would shake the globe. No such war has been known since Christ. Half of all the old wars massed into one would not equal it. We should sweep the commerce of the mightiest commercial nation from the ocean. We should send starvation into Lancashire and Lyons, and she would make our coast a desolation, and send anguish into millions of homes. The ingenuity of one race divided into two nations, that has reached an almost superhuman acuteness, would be all poured into the channel of the bloodiest war; and behind it would be the Saxon determination—which, like that of the bull-dog, its type, will die in the death-grapple before it yields. Old national hate, fresh edged and perpetuated—untold wealth destroyed—millions of lives lost, lives of the most cultivated nations—the progress of the race stopped—chaos come again over the fairest portion of Christendom—fifty million of people, dealing such death-blows across the Atlantic in the nineteenth century—it is a burden which we are to pray God he will not call upon us to bear. *On the contrary, let us hope that Southern success may be so rapid and abundant, that a blow like that which stuns the drunkard into sobriety may stun our Cabinet into vigor, and that nineteen million of people, putting forth their real strength in the right direction, may keep peace outside our borders until we make peace within.* [Loud applause.]

THE WAR AND ITS DUTIES.

Letter from Hon. D. S. Dickinson to the Meeting at Erie, Aug. 4.

BINGHAMTON, Friday, Aug. 1, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have this moment received your esteemed favor, of the 30th ult., inviting me to attend and address a Mass Meeting at Erie, Penn., on the 4th inst., called for the purpose of promoting enlistments and to arouse the people to a sense of the danger which threatens our Constitution and national existence. I regret my inability to comply with your request, for I have a like engagement in this section for Saturday, the 2d, and after this I cannot conveniently reach you in time for the gathering.

My views are, to-day, what they were when this hell-born rebellion assaulted the glorious flag of our country's pride and hope at Sumter—that it must be put down without regard to cost or treasure; put down by the strong arm of the Government, sustained by the material power and cheered by the moral energy of a great, free peple; put down upon the theatre it selected for the inauguration of its diabolical treason, the field of blood; and put down, too, by severing the head of the loathsome serpent from its body. It is not a *mere* rebellion or outbreak. It is the result of a dark and malign conspiracy, conceived and prosecuted by a worse combination of evil spirits than assembled at MILTON's "Infernal Conference." It will never relax nor yield until it has overthrown the Government or been crushed into the earth beyond hope or prospect of resurrection; and not only to its *overthrow*, but its *annihilation*, should we, as a people, address ourselves.

There can be, there should be, but two parties to this contest in the loyal States. The first, embracing those who, regardless of all other considerations or consequences, will prosecute the war and sustain the Administration, for the purpose of punishing treason and vindicating the supremacy of the Constitution; and the other, those who sympathize with rebellion, and either justify it by open advocacy or lend it aid and comfort and encouragement, by nods and winks, and stolen glances of approbation; by ill-concealed anologies for its course, and by assaults upon the Government for prosecuting a war against it. And in the second division should be classed all of any and every political party, sect or faction, who cannot at such a time, rise above President-making or office-hunting machinery of every description; abstain from partaking of the unclean drippings of the contract Department, or withstand the odor of the sutler's stew-pan.

The rebellion has only had greater power of endurance than was expected, because it has received moral and material aid from abroad, which we did not believe would be extended it. This has enabled it to keep upon its feet longer, and to stagger a little further than we supposed it could; but the satisfaction of terminating its miserable existence will be all the greater when it is done, and the means of our people to strangle it are as ample as their will is resolute. The war is not and should not be waged to advance any cause on earth but that of the Constitution and the Laws. It is not and should not be prosecuted to destroy any interests but those of conspiracy and treason. Its aim and end and chief avowal should be the protection of loyalty and the destruction of rebellion.

But in the pursuit of its purpose the Government must rise to the dignity of the responsibility, and while it extends the protection of the Constitution to those who acknowledge its obligation, should, in dealing with revolt, lay its hand with iron rigor upon every interest which will give it strength or weaken its lawless adversary, and should strike hardest where it will be felt most; should, for the purpose of conquering an early peace, in obedience to the first instincts of self-preservation and the holiest dictates of humanity, whenever it will contribute to these results, immediately or remotely, *condemn* and *confiscate* to its use every species of property of every name and kind, whether animate or inanimate—on two legs or on four. This will give an earnest of the realities of war.

We have not now, nor have we ever had, over about one half men enough in the field to conquer and hold so vast an arena of rebellion; and the occasion is now presented for us to rectify the error, and to embody a force which can practically assert the strength and dignity of the Government; can crush the venom out of this pestilent curse, and exhibit to the envious, meddlesome monarchies of the old world the vindication of a free, self-governed people, against the machinations of conspiracy and the sympathies of king craft.

In raising such force, the President should understand that so far as taxation becomes necessary to a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, and so long as its fruits are faithfully applied to that purpose, *the people will not hesitate at any amount*, for they mean this rebellion shall be destroyed and the Constitution sustained, cost what it will or come what may, and in comparison with these results, they will disregard the dangers and bloodshed and expenses of war.

Governments are constitutionally timid, and politicians are always behind the people, and both should understand that the popular demand of to-day is not only for the raising of three hundred thousand men already ordered, but for a further order for an equal number, with a recommendation that every able-bodied man, between the ages of eighteen and forty-[illegible] in front of us. [illegible] that this war [illegible] duty.

[illegible] and to muster [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] to where it belongs. Let the people demand [illegible] and [illegible] Proclaim it, and little more will be wanted than an act of amnesty for the masses, and halters for the leaders, to restore law and order and peace.

Let every one who loves the institutions of his country now come forward to defend them. Let every one who has a patriotic heart make profer of it before the people. Let every one who has faith in free government show his faith by his works. Let every one who has ability to shoulder a firelock come forward to do so, and help rescue this land our fathers loved, from the hands of traitorous despoilers. Sincerely yours, D. S. DICKINSON.

Messrs. A. SCOTT, B. F. SLOAN, JOS. M. STERRETT, Committee.

The following telegraphic dispatch from DANIEL S. DICKINSON was here read, and received with tremendous applause:

Sent letter. If I say a *million* of men, and make the end of the rebellion SURE! QUICK! and TERRIBLE!

D. S. DICKINSON.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Guerrilla Movements in Kentucky—Naval Blunders—Vicksburgh—Sentiment in Tennessee—Important Captures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

The recent course of events in the Southwest has cast a very apparent feeling of gloom over the spirits of the friends of Union in this section, both in the army and among the Union men of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas—said, what is even worse, the hopes and feelings of the Secessionists have risen in an equal degree.

The recent raid of MORGAN in Kentucky, the astounding and almost incredible performance of the rebel gunboat *Arkansas*,—and, more than all, the withdrawal of our own gunboats from Vicksburgh, and the apparent abandonment of the attempt to overcome the blockade at that place, cannot fail to be regarded on both sides as either a sad confession of weakness, or evidence of culpable mismanagement on the part of those who have assumed the conduct of the war.

Which of these two propositions is the correct one, I do not propose to discuss now. There has been already a superabundance of complaint, sometimes, perhaps, justly, in regard to newspaper criticisms of military matters, but it is certain that to the loyal people hereabouts these recent events appear more in the light of deplorable blunders than as ordinary incidents of warfare,

How it could be possible that a few hundreds, for we cannot truly say thousands, half-armed and hardly half-disciplined banditti should have been allowed to escape the entire vast army distributed through this region, and permitted twice to traverse the entire width of a State claiming to be loyal, plundering and destroying at pleasure, terrify three of the most populous cities of the Northwest almost out of their wits, take possession of and hold towns situated not three hours' distance from these cities by rail, and finally succeed in safely effecting their escape.

How was it possible that our naval commanders, knowing that a formidable war-vessel, universally represented to be fully equal, if not superior, to any of theirs, was being completed at a point not difficult to reach with our gunboats, should have remained supinely at anchor week after week, while the monster was being made thoroughly ready for its work, and when at last it made its appearance, have been totally unprepared to receive it? Was not somebody to blame?

True, it was reported that there was not water enough in the Yazoo to enable the *Arkansas* to get down or our own boats to get up; yet, when the time came, she did get down, drawing more water than any boat of our fleet.

Two months ago the newspapers of the North announced, with a flourish of trumpets, that at last the blockade of the Mississippi was broken. The last stronghold of the rebels on the river had been abandoned, and henceforth the stream belonged to the United States.

And so, indeed, it seemed. When the National flotilla passed Fort Pillow, the only remaining obstruction to the free navigation of the river was a few hastily-constructed and incomplete batteries at Vicksburgh. These, it was supposed, Commodore FARRAGUT would reduce without difficulty, and the general impression was that the Mississippi flotilla had accomplished the work for which it was designed, and henceforth its duties would be confined to guarding what had been obtained, and preventing any further attempts to interfere with the navigation of the river.

But, unfortunately, here, as too often before, some unlucky combination of circumstances—some lack of something or somebody—prevented our being able to follow up one success by another. The Micawberian policy was still in the ascendant. We must wait. So FARRAGUT came up to Vicksburgh, and waited, and after a while Commodore DAVIS went down to Vicksburgh, and waited also.

I do not mean to imply that they did not do, at intervals, some hard fighting. Repeatedly they succeeded in silencing the batteries, and in passing them with their war vessels, but by this time the rebels had completed their preparations, and when the iron shower became too hot, they simply retired to a place of safety, and when it was over they resumed their places at the guns. Practically, the blockade remained as complete as ever. Nor in these encounters was the damage all on one side. Nearly all our boats suffered more or less severely. At last it was announced that Vicksburgh could not be taken without the coöperation of a land force, and there was no force to send, and then the *Arkansas*, with its invulnerable iron walls and heavy armament, was added to the defences of the place, and so our fleets withdrew, abandoning to the enemy six hundred miles of the river, lined with fertile plantations, and leaving behind them a powerful vessel, probably superior, in defensive qualities at least, to any of our own on the river, and competent, its friends claim, to repeat upon our fleet the achievements of the *Merrimac* upon the *Cumberland* and *Congress*.

This is the history of the last two months, as we have seen it here. Can it be wondered at that the loyal people of Tennessee feel somewhat gloomy and dispirited as they receive the record? If there be any class of persons in the country who have a deeper, a nearer interest in the speedy suppression of the rebellion than any other, it is the Union men of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. To them it is no mere question of principle. They have felt the grasp of tyranny in their own persons, and waiting and watching for that deliverance which seemed as if it would never come, have realized the bitter heartsickness which springs from hope deferred. And now, when the hour of their deliverance seemed at hand, they again see the dark clouds gather around the horizon, and the prospect is darker than before.

The war in this region seems to have degenerated into mere guerrilla warfare, but it is carried on on the part of the rebels with an amount of energy and audacity which promises an ample amount of trouble.

On Sunday last a force of rebel cavalry, some fifteen hundred strong, was intercepted by about two thousand of our troops at a point about eight miles from the city, and a sharp skirmish ensued, in which we lost three men killed and quite a number wounded. Several dead bodies of rebels were found on the field, and a few prisoners, also, fell into our hands. As the expedition did not return to the city, but kept on in pursuit of the enemy, I was not able to learn full particulars. It is reported that there is a large rebel camp at a point on the Memphis and Jackson Railroad, about twenty miles from this city, and it is understood that the expedition has gone in that direction, so we may anticipate hearing news of another battle shortly.

A sharp fight took place on Sunday last on Langnelle Creek, a little stream running into the St. Francis River, in Arkansas, about forty miles southwest of this place. A portion of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, under Col. DANIELS, had come down from Bloomfield for the purpose of protecting a portion of Gen. CURTIS' train, which had been delayed. The First and Third Battalions, under command of Lieut.-Col. LEGRANGE, camped on Saturday at Mariana, near Madison, the present terminus of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. The Second Battalion, commanded by Maj. EGGLESTON, was encamped at the crossing of Langnelle Creek, about fifteen miles from Madison. Maj. EGGLESTON's command numbered about one hundred and twenty men. At daylight on Sunday these were suddenly surrounded by [illegible] Texans. The Texans advanced in line on four sides at once, moving slowly, in admirable order, and firing as they advanced.

The Wisconsin boys taken by surprise had not time to mount, but hastily formed on foot in the centre of the camp and kept up a fierce fire with their Belgian rifled muskets for a few minutes, until the Texans finding their men falling all around suddenly charged upon and over the little body of Nationals, scattering them in all directions. Major EGGLESTON, with a few of his men, succeeded in cutting their way through and escaped. Fourteen of our men were killed on the spot, forty-five wounded and thirty taken away as prisoners. The Texans also captured twenty wagons belonging to the regiment. Twenty-six of the Texans were killed in the affray and a large number wounded, how many my informant could not ascertain. The wounded men of the Nationals were left at houses near the battle-field, but the Texans took their own wounded away with them. Among the killed was Rev. Mr. DUNMORE, Chaplain of the First Wisconsin, a gentleman formerly well-known as an energetic and highly successful missionary in China.

On their way down, a few days before, Major EGGLESTON had made prisoners of two prominent citizens of Madison, Col. GEOGHAN, acting Provost-Marshal of the town, under a commission from Gen. HINDMAN, and Mr. HUESTIS, keeper of the jail. Both these men were with the battalion when the attack was made, and both were killed by the shots of their friends. STOCKBRIDGB.

The Services of Gen. Hooker's Division.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been allowed to make an extract from a copy of the official report of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER, summing up the services of his glorious division from the opening of the campaign in the Peninsula, which I wish you to publish.

After stating that his loss in battle has been 2,589, Gen. HOOKER concludes:

"And in this connection, I may be permitted to add, in justice and fidelity to the living and the dead, that the brave officers and men whose honor and welfare were confided to my care, *have uniformly slept on the field on which they have fought*; that in all of their encounters with the enemy, whether involving the whole force of the division, or down to an affair between the pickets, *they have inflicted heavier blows than they have received*, and under all their toils, hardships and privations, have evinced a cheerfulness, obedience, fortitude and heroism which will never fail to command the gratitude, reverence and admiration of their Chief."

And, I may add, of his countrymen; for when the official records of their services come to light—if they ever do—they will furnish the most brilliant chapter in all of our military annals. G. M.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1862.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Welcome to Archbishop Hughes.

On Thursday, some four hundred children from the various Catholic institutions of this City gave Archbishop HUGHES a serenade at his residence, on the corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street The children were dressed in neat Summer costume and one of their number, PETER GILLESPIE by name, read a salutatory address, to which the Archbishop responded in a manner that showed he was sensible of the affection of the little ones. The Archbishop's party consisted of Archbishop PURCELL, of Cincinnati; Archbishop CONNOLLY, of Halifax and Very Reverend WM. STARRS, Vicar-General and Rev. WALTER QUARTERS.

After speaking at some length in his usual happy and paternal manner, he concluded as follows:

"I give you, my dear boys, for safe keeping, the address which was presented to me a few evenings ago by the Catholic Young Men's Society of Dublin. I do not mean to attempt to speak it, but I put it in your hands for safe keeping; and so, also, a likeness of our most holy Father, I confide to the custody of the female orphans. All of us, my dear children, have one great adorable Father in Heaven; but we, Catholics, have our most holy Father on earth. He knows you. He has seen your names, all. When a collection of Peter's pence was made some two years ago, I directed that every penny contributed should be recorded with the name of the contributor. Your patrons supplied you each with some small gift, and every name of yours was recorded on the list. The money was sent at the time, but it was said here that the Pope's enemies had acquired sacrilegious possession of the City of Rome. Your names were too sacred to fall into such hands as theirs. However, the day before I left Rome, the long catalogue, beautifully arranged, and extending to a little over a mile in length, reached the Holy City. Since then I have learned that the great visible Head of the Church, our glorious Pius IX., had taken a morning's walk along the line, and that, though he could not read each name, nevertheless the section in which the orphans were presented under their own proper head affected him very deeply. He is, on earth, the Father of us all. To him as the Vicar of Christ, we owe everlasting allegiance in view of his great commission, and in view, also, of our own eternal happiness. You will pray for him as well as for me. You will not meet him as I have had the happiness of doing, except in Heaven, where, if you are good children, you will be sure to see Pius IX."

After this he gave the young speaker the address referred to, which was printed in gold letters on green silk, while to the young girls he gave a full-length portrait of His Holiness the Pope. The accompanying band then played National and patriotic airs, after which the children bade their Spiritual Father farewell.

The Unwearied Workers—The Woman's Central Association.

The original band of loyal sisters known as the "Woman's Central Association," weary not in well doing even in these sultry dog-days, but meet together with the zest that characterized the formation of their society a little over a year ago. The unbearable closeness of their store and distributing rooms, No. 10 Cooper Union, has induced them to remove one door above, in the same building; and as the room is uninterrupted by partitions, access may be had for contributions of boxes or minor articles at either the Third or Fourth-avenue entrances. They have ceased to supply Western, or any hospitals, save those immediately upon the Atlantic border.

Our local hospitals demand generous aid of them, and receive in full. The floating hospitals, which, for the first few months of their establishment, constituted a heavy responsibility upon their time and supplies, are now given over to the Surgeon-General. Two of their members are resident almoners—or, rather, distributors—at Newport, R. I., and daily accompany a wagon-load of welcome necessaries to the hospital at Portsmouth Grove, near by. The wagon is always surrounded with convalescents, who receive at the hands of the happy distributor many little comforts, beside those dealt out for the general use of the hospital. The management of the Government hospital at Portsmouth Grove, which has been for months very reprehensible, promises well for the future, as the newly appointed Surgeon-in-chief is about entering upon the duties of his office, and a much needed improvement in affairs concerning the welfare of our loyal invalids is confidently looked for. There are at present confined in these hospital wards eighteen hundred patients.

Although the Government has made provision for nurses, the Woman's Central Association hold themselves in readiness to meet any emergeney in this respect, and it certainly is no detraction to the wisdom of the choosing and recommending parties early employed in this branch of the association, that the women who first assumed the untried part of military nurses under their supervision retain their positions still. Ninety-one responsible nurses have been trained by them and are, for the most part, at present actively employed, sustaining thus far reputations for substantial efficiency.

The Great Cricket Match.

ST. GEORGE VS. QUEENS COUNTY.

The match between the St. George's Club and the Queens County Club, strengthened by many of the best cricketers from other clubs, and different parts of the country, was commenced on Wednesday on the ground of the St. George's Club, Elysian Fields, Hoboken. St. George sent Mr. WALLER and HARRY WRIGHT to the bat, against the finest bowling and fielding which has been seen in any match for a long time, and before they were parted, Mr. WALLER had scored fifteen, by some very pretty play, 3 3s and a 2 being among his figures. Messrs. CONGREVE and WALKER in turn retired, and Mr. GIBBES succeeded, and before he and HARRY WRIGHT parted company, HARRY had placed 70 on the telegraph by good cricket to all parts of the field, in which was a splendid drive for 6, a 5, 2 4s. 7 3s, and 3 2s; his brother—young GEORGE WRIGHT—succeeded, and entirely disappointed the hopes and expectations of all but the opposing side, as he was caught at square leg from a "slow," it being a very fine hit. Mr. GIBBES having previously retired, after placing 45 on the bulletin, by his usual fine display of cricket; his figures being 4 4s, 2 3s, and 5 2s. After Mr. CURRIE had joined Mr. GIBBES, fine play continued to be the order of the day, until the latter retired. A slow in the same over that dismissed GEORGE WRIGHT tempted out of his ground a fine cricketer, from whom much was expected—Mr. NEWMAN, who fell as he could get back again. Mr. BYRON's day was well got, and Mr. CURRIE at length retired for a cautious and scientific total of 27, in which were 3 2s and 3 2s, and Capt. LAING was joined by Mr. KENDALL, a before the latter lost his wicket for a 2 and singles, Capt. LAING had made a spirited innings of 14, in which were a 4 and three 2s; he carried his bat out. To briefly sum up the result, it may be said that the bowling and fielding of HOLLEY, from Oswego, who came with HAMPSHIRE to New-York to play in this match, was first rate, as was that of HAMMOND, SUYDAM and SADLER. HAMMOND's fielding was very fine; STACEY's long-stopping was remarkably good, considering he had dislocated a finger early in the match. A fter a substantial dinner had been done justice to by a large party of the cricketers and their friends, Queens County sent HAMPSHIRE and HUDSON to the wickets, neither of them doing anything: Mr. HALL and BYRON got together and made a stand for a short time, when the former retired and HAMMOND showed some fine play, and in company with SADLER, were not out when the stumps were drawn; BYRON having been caught in splendid style by GEORGE WRIGHT, from a slashing hit to long on, his figures being a 3, 4 2s and 3 1s got by spirited play.

SECOND DAY.

The bowling and fielding of St. George's was so fine on the second day, that the six remaining wickets of Queens County, fell for only fourteen runs.

Queens County having to follow their innings, went in and came out again—the bowling of H. WRIGHT and Mr. GIBBES being too effective for them to make a stand, SADLER alone showing any batting worth looking at; the result being an overwhelming defeat for the amalgamated eleven in one inuings, and 125 runs to spare. A few complimentary remarks were made on the presentation of the ball, and a scrubmatch of fifteen of a side wound up the day, it having been sandwiched by a cricketers' dinner.

The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE CLUB.

First Innings.

	Runs.		Runs.
Waller, b. Holley	15	G. Wright, c. Byron, b.	
H. Wright, c. Hampshire, b. Holley	70	Sadler	1
Congreve, b. Sadler	3	Newman, st. Bray, bb. Sadler	0
Walker, c. Stacey, b. Sadler	0	Burnett, c. Oakley, b. Holley	5
Gibbes, b. Holley	45	Capt. Laing, not out	14
Currie, c. Holley, b. Hammond	27	Kendall, b. Hammond	7
		Byes, 14; l. byes, 5; wides, 9	28
Total			215

Queens County.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Hampshire, b. Gibbes	0	b. H. Wright	1
Hudson, c. H. Wright, b. Gibbes	1	b. H. Wright	4
Hall, b. H. Wright	4	not out	0
Byron, c. G. Wright, b. Waller	14	c. Kendall, b. Gibbes	5
Hammond, c. Kendall, b. Gibbes	9	c. Waller, b. Gibbes	0
Sadler, b. H. Wright	6	b. H. Wright	13
Bray, b. H. Wright	4	b. Gibbes	0
Holley, b. Gibbes	2	c. Burnett, b. Gibbes	0
Suydam, b. H. Wright	2	b. H. Wright	0
Stacey, c. and b. H. Wright	0	c. Waller, b. H. Wright	0
Oakley, not out	1	c. Waller, b. H. Wright	3
Byes, 3; leg-byes, 3; wides, 3	9	Byes, 7; leg-byes, 3; wides, 2	12
Total	52	Total	38

Total runs at the fall of each wicket:
First Innings—1, 5, 10, 32, 43, 43, 48, 50, 50, 52.
Second Innings—9, 18, 34, 34, 34, 34, 36, 36, 36, 38.

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

Queens County.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Hammond	71	33	5	2	1
Holley	212	64	23	4	4
Sadler	120	53	8	4	2
Hampshire	48	20	6	0	2
Suydam	16	17	0	0	0

St. George.

H. Wright	77	19	8	5	1
Gibbes	56	16	7	4	2
Waller	16	8	1	1	0
Wright	48	7	7	6	0
Gibbes	44	19	4	4	2

Umpires—Messrs. CUTP and HIGHAM.
Scorers—Mr. LENG, Oswego Club; Mr. FORD, St. George's.

St. George plays the Boston Club at Boston, on Aug. 21 and 22.

Base Ball.

GOTHAM VS. MUTUAL.

The return match between these clubs took place yesterday, at Elysian Fields, and ended in another victory for the "Gothams," after a remarkable sharp contest by both nines, as will be inferred from the score. Two home-runs were made by BURTIS and one by MCMAHON. Mr. HUDSON's decisions as umpire were very fair throughout.

The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	Runs.	GOTHAM.	Runs.
Brown, 2d b	2	Thorn, p	3
Bogert, 3d b	1	Squires, s	3
Taylor, c. f	2	Burtis, 1. f	1
Ward, 1st b	2	Rowe, r. f	1
Wamsley, c	2	Turner, 2d b	0
Dewey, s	2	Saunder, c. f	0
McMahon, 1. f	1	Cohen, c	2
Harris, p	1	Wadsworth, 1st b	2
Burns, r. f	1	McGrath, 3d b	2
Total	14	Total	15

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	1	2	2	2	0	0	3	0	4	14
Gotham	1	0	3	1	0	4	0	4	2	15

UMPIRE—Mr. Hudson, of the Harlem Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Redmond and Stevens.

ECKFORD VS. HARLEM.

This match was played on the Union Ground, Williamsburgh, on Wednesday. The following is the score:

ECKFORD.	Runs.	HARLEM.	Runs.
Mills, p	5	Hudson, c	3
Manolt, 1. f	6	Burdsall, p	2
Campbell, 1st b	4	Marsh, 1st b	3
J. Grum, c. f	6	Hughes, 1. f	2
Beach, c	4	Rowe, 3d b	2
Wood, 2d b	6	Grad, s. s	4
Devyr, s. s	3	Stevens, r. f	3
Reach, 3d b	5	Colgate, c. f	3
McKinstry, r. f	2	Kettleman, 2d b	3
Total	42	Total	25

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckford	2	4	2	6	11	0	0	8	9	42
Harlem	5	1	0	1	5	1	2	8	2	25

Umpire—Jos. McConnell, of the Mutual Club.
Scorer for Eckford—C. C. Smith.
Scorer for Harlem—Mr. Thompson.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MUSIC IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park on the Mall, this day, at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Quick March—"Tiger".....A. Dodworth.
2. Overture—"Le Dieu et La Bayadere".....Auber.
3. Geberstag Polka.....Gungl.
4. Miserere, from "Il Trovatore".....Verdi.

PART II.

1. Fest March and Chorus, from "Der Tannhauser".....Wagner.
2. Overture—"La Chasse".....Mehul.
3. Song—"The Swallow's Farewell".....Kucker.
4. Selection from "Massaniello".....Auber.

PART III.

1. Quickstep, from "La Juive".....Halevy.
2. Quartet, from "Rigoletto".....Verdi.
3. "L'Hirondelle" Mazurka.....Keler Bela.
4. "War" Galop.....S. Albert.

The National Pot Pouri.

A REGULAR "CLEARING-UP" TIME.—The Mercantile Library is at present undergoing a terrible disorganization. Mr. GRANT, the accomplished and universally popular librarian, is in a new business. He has laid down his pen, and at the head of a goodly regiment of scrub-women and whitewashers, singularly contrasting in complexion and professions, is "*marching along*" to a victorious suppression of spider-webs, moth-nests, and that romantic attachment of literature—*the inevitable dust*. Compilers and commentators, such as were never dreamed of by authors, handle with athletic grasp the choicest blossomings of genius. Theology, mathematics and medicine are jumbled up into one metaphysical myth. Science, mental and political, folios, quartos, octavos and duodecimos, historical, biographical and fictitious, are laid hold of with a will, and banged soundly together, so that any living thing having taken refuge between their long quiescent pages stands no ghost of a chance for any other fate than to die as it has lived. The whole place is to be thoroughly renovated, and badly enough it needs, it after two years' freedom from the invading arms of house cleaners. A number of newsboys, whose extree-e-e occupation having, as it would appear, passed into history, have, by the benevolence of Mr. GRANT, been pressed into the service as runners, clumbers, and active principles generally, which is doing much good in the way of swelling the funds in the savings-bank at the "Newsboys' Lodging-house." The rates for membership were increased at the last annual meeting, and now stand at $3 instead of $2. It is believed, by another year, the *ladies' dues* will fall from the present rate of $5 to $3. Up to the 1st of May last, there were in the library 57,696 volumes, since which time 1,100 have been added. The increase of books delivered to members this year over previous ones is 12,802. The reading-room is still open, and will continue so until the reopening of the Cooper Institute reading-room, which is now closed for repairs, and will not be ready for use before the 25th. It

A STAGE PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.—Mrs. CATHARINE MCKENNIN, of Eleventh-avenue, had her pocket relieved yesterday afternoon of the sum of $155 by one of those sly thieves who of late so much infest the cars and stages of this City. The lady was rather too vigilant for the thief, and detected him in the act. Upon being directly charged with the theft, he handed over to his intended victim the purse which he had taken, and with it the sum of $16, and then very suddenly took his departure from the stage. The wronged lady promptly pursued him, until a police officer was discovered, who took the offender into custody. He was taken before a Police Magistrate, where he gave his name as EDMUND STEVENS, *alias* Van Norden. Justice KELLY committed him for trial. The balance of the lost money was not recovered.

JOHN KING ONCE MORE.—A telegram was received from Washington yesterday, by the United States Marshal, directing the unconditional release of Mr. JOHN C. KING, who was arrested the day previous and committed to Fort Lafayette, on a charge of—no one knows what. This is the second time within two weeks that Mr. King has been arrested by orders from Washington, and afterward honorably discharged. It may quiet the fears of the War Department with reference to this man to be informed that, although his name is JOHN KING, he is not a descendant of King JOHN, or any other monarch, past or present, but merely a foreman in Mr. WOODWARD's machine-shop, in Beekman-street, and, so far as his employer is aware, a quiet, inoffensive and loyal citizen.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A STAGE DRIVER.—LEONARD LAMB, a stage driver, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with a felonious assault with a cheese-knife upon the person of THOMAS CLIBORN, a laborer employed in the stables of CHAS. CURTIS & Co. The two men became involved in an altercation at a grocery store on the corner of Grand and Madison streets, when LAMB seized a cheese-knife and plunged it several times into the abdomen and breast of his antagonist. The wounds inflicted are so serious that the life of the injured man is considered hopeless. CLIBORN was conveyed to the Hospital, and the other party was committed to await the result of the injuries.

FATAL FALL AT A FIRE.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of ANDREW HAYS, a native of Ireland, aged 33 years, who died by reason of injuries of the spine, received by an accidental fall from a ladder while attending a fire in Water-street, on the 13th inst. The deceased was a carman by occupation. He went up a ladder for the purpose of rescuing some persons in the upper-part of the building, and while there the water from the hose struck him with such force that he was suddenly knocked off the ladder to the sidewalk. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

THE DANGEROUS CONDITION OF THE SPRING-STREET PIER.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY upon the body of a child, aged 3½ years, named ROBERT J. SPERBECK, who came to his death by reason of having accidentally fallen through a hole in the pier at the foot of Spring-street, North River. The child was in company with his mother and several other persons at the time, and about ten minutes after he was missed, they discovered his body floating in the water below. The jury rendered a verdict of censure upon the "owners or lessees of the pier for not keeping it in good order."

ARRESTS FOR ATTEMPTING TO AVOID THE DRAFT.—Four boarding-house runners named THOMAS CHURCHILL, EDWARD LEFFEY, WM. CHURCHILL and WM. KELLY, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Sergeant RHODES, of the Fourth Precinct. The prisoners are charged with an attempt to leave the City as sailors, on board of a Liverpool ship, for the purpose of avoiding the draft. The parties were conveyed to Police headquarters, where Provost Marshal KENNEDY required them to find bail in the sum of $1,000 each for their appearance when required.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.—The Treasury Department has issued orders to the Collector of the Customs, that in future all vessels arriving from a Southern domestic port shall remain in charge of an Inspector of the Customs until discharged, and all goods taken in for the return voyage must be by permit of the United States Quartermaster. When the goods are received on board this permit must be signed by the Inspector, and before clearing must be returned by the Inspector, according to regulations now in use for vessels from foreign ports.

THE LAST DAY.—Yesterday was the limit assigned by law for the filing of certificates entitling parties to exemption papers. Since the 1st of August, in the neigborhood of 15,000 persons, resident of the City and County of New-York, have applied to the Clerk for their papers, of whom the majority are alien residents. Within the last week the rush has greatly abated, and on the last day there were but very few of the disabled present at the office.

LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT.—We noticed the veteran Gen. SCOTT driving up Broadway yesterday afternoon. He looked careworn, and by no means so well as when last here, although his cordial and quick recognition of the cheers of the crowd indicated that he was by no means so advanced as to be forgetful of his life-long country, or unmindful of the regards of his fellow countrymen.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—JAMES FELIX, a boy 10 years of age, residing at the corner of Broadway and Sixty-ninth-street, was accidentally drowned while bathing yesterday in the North River. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body.

DROWNED.—CHARLES JOHNSON, of Holland, the steward

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DR. DILWORTH—JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE—THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S—ELLY O'CONNOR—THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

BRYAN'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have nothing later from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army this morning. We have a rumor from Philadelphia that the movement known to be in progress has been effected with entire success. With regard to this movement the Washington *Republican* of yesterday says: "It has been no secret here, for two or three days, that the whole or a portion of the army on James River was being brought away, to be landed at Aquia Creek."

A dispatch, dated at Gen. SIGEL'S headquarters, near the Rapidan, yesterday, states that the enemy were still reported to be retreating beyond that river, though they were known to have a force on the other bank, with guns in position and a large body of cavalry in the neighborhood, probably a show of force to cover the retreat of the main body. JACKSON'S army was believed to number at least sixty thousand men. The Rapidan had again become fordable at various points, and our army was moving forward to effect the crossing—Gen. MILROY having the advance, with BUFORD'S and BAYARD'S cavalry.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Saxon* late last night, we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 5th inst. Three steamers had arrived at that port, with an aggregate of about 15,000 barrels of flour, enough to bring the price of bread down very materially. Gen. BUTLER had issued a very important order, assessing the moneyed men of the city for the relief of the suffering poor. There are two classes who have been called upon—First, those individuals and corporations who have aided the rebellion with their means; and second, those who have endeavored to destroy the commercial prosperity of the city, upon which the welfare of its inhabitants depends. We give the order in full elsewhere.

A repetition of the rebel story of the capture of a large National force at Tazewell, East Tennessee, comes to us from Memphis, through that inveterate canard-ventilator, the Chicago *Times*. We published yesterday later intelligence from Richmond, which proves the Battle of Tazewell to have been a comparatively trifling affair.

It is stated that during the late election in North Carolina, in one of the old Whig strongholds of Davidson County, a bloody fight took place between the friends of the opposing candidates, in which the Johnson men lost 17 killed and 33 wounded, and the Vance men quite as many more. It is a remarkable fact that the old Whig strongholds throw the largest majority against the Fire Eaters' candidate, JOHNSON.

The Albany *Evening Journal* states that more than 35,000 men have volunteered under the first call. There is a surplus, above the number required for a regiment, in nearly every District. These will be made the bases of new regiments or companies, under the Order published yesterday. Of the regiments raised, one (Col. VAN VALKENBURG'S) is now on its way to Washington. One or two others may start this week. Next week, fourteen will leave, if uniforms are received, two each day, and four on Saturday. Every other loyal State will be moving forward its men with equal alacrity. So that 150,000 or 200,000 new troops will be in the field before the 1st of September.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Brooklyn last evening, at which resolutions were adopted calling upon the Board of Supervisors of Kings County to raise $200,000, and immediately to offer to each volunteer $50 bounty in addition to all other bounties, State or National. Gen. SICKLES made a patriotic and telling speech, which will be found reported in full in another column.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Glasgow*, which passed Cape Race yesterday, brings advices from Europe four days later—to the 7th inst. The news is important. Parliament was prorogued on the 7th, and the Queen, in her speech on the occasion, declared that she had seen no occasion to depart from the neutrality, with regard to affairs in this country, which she had steadily adhered to. The secession sympathizers in Parliament had made an effort to call out the correspondence between the rebel Commissioner MASON and the Government, but had failed. Earl RUSSELL declared, however, in the course of the discussion, that the rebel agent had not been recognized—all communications being unofficial. Great attention had been attracted by events transpiring in Italy. GARIBALDI had issued a revolutionary proclamation, which had been followed by a counter proclamation from VICTOR EMANUEL. Another small advance had taken place in the Liverpool cotton market. Breadstuffs were declining, and provisions were dull. Consols were quoted at 93¼@⅜.

The argument in the matter of the prize steamer *Bermuda* was continued on Thursday, before Judge CADWALLADER in Philadelphia. Mr. WHARTON, for the claimant, takes the ground that that if the destination of the vessel was Nassau, a neutral port, the character of the cargo makes no difference; that British subjects have the right to ship any kind of merchandise to any place under British rule, and the vessel is only liable to seizure when she attempts to violate the blockade. The question as to whether the vessel was in British waters when captured was argued by Mr. WHARTON. According to the authorities cited, there does not seem to be any fixed distance from land included in the territory of a country, though the Privy Council fixed the limit, extended beyond the land as far as a cannon ball would reach. Some authorities have fixed the distance at three miles, others at two leagues from the shore. According to the testimony taken by the Prize Commissioners, the *Bermuda* was at least seven miles from the land when captured. The absence of papers on board the *Bermuda*, as to the disposition of the cargo at Nassau, is a matter to which the attention of Mr. WHARTON was directed by the Court. This is one of the strong points taken by the counsel for the Government, to show that the vessel or cargo, though nominally intended for Nassau, had an ulterior destination. The argument will be resumed to-day.

The Prize Court in Philadelphia has condemned and ordered to be sold, the following vessels and cargoes: Schooners *Morning Star*, and 575 sacks of salt, 4 carboys of acid, 2 barrels of copperas, 3 kegs of soda ash, 1 box of cigars and 1 package of ribbons; schooner *Catalina* and 32 bales of cotton; schooner *Volant* and 200 sacks of salt, 50 barrels of mackerel and 500 boxes of herring. The *Morning Star* and cargo, and *Volant* and cargo, are to be sold on the 19th of August; the *Catalina* and cargo, on the 28th of August.

On Thursday, all but two of the guns of the *New Ironsides* were mounted. Her stores of shot and shell were on board, nearly all her coal was shipped, and seven hundred men were busily engaged in putting the finishing touches on the craft. The Philadelphians, who are a very hopeful set, now indulge the expectation that the vessel will make her trial trip on Monday. Perhaps she will. We hope so.

The Montreal *Herald* has information that about a thousand men are detained at Ogdensburg, who were seeking to escape the conscription. From all parts of Upper Canada word comes of men pouring in for the same object. The Burlington *Free Press* states that the boats and trains North have been crowded for two or three days past with persons going into Canada to escape the draft. Sixteen men, mostly Frenchmen, left the town of Colchester, on the 8th, for Canada, to escape the draft. Numbers are making their way over the line on foot or in wagons. In some cases, persons not American citizens, and therefore not subject to a draft, have left situations and fled.

The Government contract for 160,000 pairs of army bootees, deliverable in thirty, sixty and ninety days, at prices ranging from $1 87 to $2 20 ₩ pair, was awarded on the 8th inst. The contract was divided up among thirty-four manufacturers of Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Government, also, last week, contracted for a large amount of foreign lead, to arrive from abroad, to the value of over $400,000.

The steamer *Thomas Jefferson*, one of the People's ferryboats, of East Boston, has been chartered by the Government, and sailed for Fortress Monroe yesterday, under the command of Capt. B. B. MCGRATH, Superintendent of the Ferry. The steamer *Nequassett*, owned by Capt. SPEAR and others, now employed running to Nahant, has also been chartered by the Government, and has sailed for Fortress Monroe. The new steamer *Monchansett*, Capt. CROMWELL, which runs between New-Bedford and the Vineyard, has been chartered by the Government, and sailed from New-Bedford on Wednesday, bound to York. The steam ferryboat *Winnissimmit*, Capt. BATTIS, belonging to the Chelsea Ferry, has cleared frem Boston for Fortress Monroe.

SCHROEDER'S Calico Print Works, at East Greenwich, R. I, consisting of machinery and nearly twenty buildings, containing 30,000 pieces of cloth, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. The whole loss will probably be found to amount to nearly $200,000. The ascertained loss is of $100,000 in goods, and $50,000 in works. The goods were wholly insured. The following are the names of the Companies at whose offices part of the goods were insured: Liverpool and London Insurance Company, $20,000; Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, $10,000; Park Insurance Company of New-York, $6,350; American Insurance Company, Providence, $6,000; Slater Mutual Insurance Company, Providence, $4,000; Manhattan Insurance Company, New-York, $3,500; Equitable Insurance Company, Providence, $3,000; Hartford Insurance Company, $3,000; Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, $3,000; Charter Oak Insurance Company, Hartford, $3,000; New-England Insurance Company, Hartford, $2,500; Hope Insurance Company, Providence, $2,000; Conway Insurance Company, $2,000. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of the machinery and buildings was insured, viz.: Roger Williams Insurance Company, $5,000 on machinery; Phœnix Insurance Company of New-York, $2,500 on machinery; Exchange Insurance Company of New-York, $2,500 on machinery; Home Insurance Company, New-York, $5,000 on buildings; Security Insurance Company, New-York, $2,500 on buildings; Goodhue Insurance Company, New-York, $2,500 on buildings. Two thousand dollars of the $20,000 were on property which was saved, so that the ascertained loss in buildings and machinery amounts to about $32,000. Upwards of thirty men and about the same number of boys and girls were thrown out of employment.

A fire broke out in the Lenox Glass Works, at Lenox Furnace, Mass., on Tuesday, about noon, and all the buildings of the works were entirely consumed. The loss will probably exceed $30,000, on which there was no insurance. The works have been stopped for several months, but were to be started the present week.

The Stock Market was firm at the close of business yesterday at a fraction improvement on Thursday's last quotation. The price of Gold fell off 1 ₩ cent., and Exchange closed ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. weaker.

The Queen's Prorogation Speech.

The weighty question of England's relations with America, which has claimed so much attention from Parliament while in session, vindicated its momentous importance by filling the closing hours of that Body. The Queen's Prorogation Speech set the seal to all the official declarations of British policy that have been made in Parliament, by the announcement that "Her Majesty, having from the outset determined to take no part in the contest, *hns seen no reason to depart from the neutrality which she has steadily adhered to.*"

It is true this but sums up what *has been* the course of the British Government, and gives no bonds for future behavior. And yet the very terms of the statement are, in themselves, a species of assurance. For if nothing that has yet occurred has shown any good "reason" for a departure from the straight line of non-interference, nothing is likely to occur that will offer any better "reason." The success of the rebellion is never again likely to present to the eyes of Europe so *fair* a prospect; the success of the Union cause is never again likely to present so *poor* a prospect as it has already done. The new and colossal exhibitions of power which the loyal States are now putting forth are of a nature to confirm the Queen's Government in the same policy Her Majesty enunciates so emphatically in the Prorogation speech.

BLACK THEWS VERSUS WHITE—A POPULAR FALLACY REMOVED.—Gen. SICKLES, in his speech in Brooklyn, last evening, took occasion to sweep away a fallacy which he finds possessing the minds of laboring men of the North, especially those of foreign birth, and which he regards as one serious obstacle to enlistments. It seems that it is a current belief with them that the war will ultimately end in emancipation, or at least in the liberation of so many blacks that they will crowd our Northern cities, and, by glutting the market with thews and sinews, greatly lower the demand for and value of the labor of our white working population. They are loath to help on such a result. In rebutting this notion, Gen. SICKLES did not think it necessary to touch on that cure of the anticipated evil which the President so strongly favors—namely, the deportation of the Blacks—and which he but a day or two since presented with renewed earnestness to the deputation of colored men that waited on him. Even if not a negro should be taken out of the country, Gen. SICKLES sees that there are inherent laws, climatic and economical, that would effectually forever prevent the Northern immigration of the freed negroes. Indeed, so great would be the demand for labor, under the combined influence of free production and the increasing demand for the Southern staples, that it would not only absorb all the blacks at the South, but draw to itself all those now in the Northern States. Negroes naturally prefer the climate of the South; they are here only to escape from Slavery, and would seek the South by choice if they could find freedom there. Nothing could be more cogent or more just than this position, and we are glad Gen. SICKLES has presented it to his audience with such lucidity and force.

The Army of the Potomac.

The City was in no little perplexity yesterday in regard to the present position and proposed movements of the Army of the Potomac. On the one hand we had the concurrent outgivings of all the army correspondents for several days past that a grand movement was about to take place, and the unmistakable intimations of two or three that the movement was to be a retrograde one. In corroboration, we had the circumstantial account of the actual transfer of a large part of the men, material and munitions of war to other and better positions, and of the readiness of Gen. MCCLELLAN to execute the last part of his programme in the evacuation of Harrison's Landing.

So far, the weight of evidence was cumulative and irresistible that the Army of the Potomac had achieved a grand success in eluding the vigilance of the rebels, and effecting a junction practically with the forces under BURNSIDE and POPE. The rebels themselves seemed to have learned too late that their enemy was abroad, and, by singular coincidence, their Richmond papers announcing Gen. MCCLELLAN'S movement reached here on the same day with our own account of the matter.

But right in opposition to all this came, and were published by us cotemporaneously, dispatches from Washington, "from persons high in authority," distinctly denying that Gen. MCCLELLAN had left his camp at Harrison's Landing, and trying to create the impression, moreover, that he did not intend to remove his army from the peninsula! This confused everything, and put the ingenuity of all strategists at work. Some were at once convinced that all the preparation for a withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac was only an elaborate *ruse*, meant to deceive the enemy into still further weakening their garrison at Richmond by the marching of heavy detachments in pursuit; and that, when this last depletion was suffered, Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, flying light and in fighting trim, with eight days' rations in their haversacks, would suddenly find their columns headed for Richmond, and would march straight into the rebel citadel! The flattering surprise of this speculation inclined many to its adoption; and for aught that the multitude knew, it was as sound a theory to rest on as any.

Later in the afternoon, however, a dispatch was received from Philadelphia, repeating, in a rather mystified and oracular manner, that MCCLELLAN had accomplished his grand movements "with perfect safety to his command." In the absence of other lights, we leave the matter where we rested it yesterday, only repeating that if the Army of the Potomac is withdrawn from Harrison's Landing without a battle or an attack, it is the severest disappointment that hard fortune could have poured into the cup of rebel sorrows.

Of this we are now fully assured, that whatever may be the object of the recent operations on the James River—whether to move down or up its banks, or across its stream, and to the rear of the Richmond army—the work will be done as the loyal people would wish it—bravely and successfully. The rebels are evidently thwarted, and on the defensive again. They retreat from before POPE—they vacillate between Richmond and Petersburgh—they move alternately to the north and the south side of the James—and wonder where they will have to meet the coming shock of battle. In the consciousness that their anxieties have once more turned upon their own safety rather than upon schemes of intended invasions northward, we are willing to leave the riddle of the late war rumors to Gen. HALLECK'S unfolding. And we commend the people to patient waiting, in which they will find themselves no losers.

LOYALTY NEEDING EXPLANATION.—The *Tribune* must answer our question about WENDELL PHILLIPS fairly and squarely, or confess that it lacks courage and candor to do so. We dismiss again, as we did yesterday in the most positive terms, the *Tribune's* statement that we have called on it for any "comparison" of the moral or legal guilt of VALLANDIGHAM and PHILLIPS. Perhaps we can agree wholly with the *Tribune* in making one an angel of light as compared to the other. But what we demand of the *Tribune* is the absolute, not the comparative, relation of PHILLIPS to the Government.

The *Tribune* saves us the trouble of defining Mr. PHILLIPS' position at the present time. As his friend, the *Tribune* says that he (PHILLIPS) "condemns the struggle now making for the Union as unprincipled and futile, and *discourages enlistments in the Union armies.*"

The copy of the *Tribune* which contained this editorial statement as to the course of PHILLIPS, contained the following telegraphic dispatch from the West:

"D. A. MAHONEY, editor of the Dubuque (Iowa) *Herald*, was arrested at an early hour this morning by the United States Marshal. *Mr. Mahoney is charged with discouraging enlistments.*"

Now, will the *Tribune* answer, Yes or No, whether a man ought to be arrested for "discouraging enlistments?" And if to "discourage enlistments" is to be amenable to law and deserve imprisonment, what should be done with WENDELL PHILLIPS, who, according to the *Tribune*, "discourages enlistments in the Union armies?" As we understand the matter, if the Government fails to get soldiers, it will not make a particle of difference whether PHILLIPS or MAHONEY is the cause of it. In either event, the Government must be overthrown.

In saying that we demand explicit and categorical answers to the questions above propounded, we, of course, mean it in a respectful controversial sense. If the *Tribune* cannot or will not answer, there is an end of it; but in that case, it should say so, and not affect an answer which is no answer at all to questions that are as clear as it is in the power of language to make them. This course is not worthy of the subject or of the *Tribune*.

Twelve Hundred Thousand Men!

The series of orders from the War Department, which we published yesterday, contains one clause of the highest importance. It provides that, if the old regiments shall not be filled up with volunteers before the 1st of September, a *special* draft will be ordered for the deficiency. This draft, therefore, will be *in addition* to the draft to supply the deficiency (if there shall be any) in the levy of 300,000 volunteers, and in addition to the *draft* for 300,000.

We have not the data from which to judge with any degree of accuracy what the amount of this new and superadded draft will be. To do this it would require that we should know (1) precisely how many regiments there are now in the service and what number of men is needed to complete their complement, and (2) how many of the three hundred thousand volunteers have enlisted in the old regiments. We think it highly probable, however, that *not less than two hundred thousand men* will be needed to fill up the existing regiments!

It is easy to see that the resort to this mode of filling up the ranks will be attended with some serious disadvantages. The men who are drafted are bound to the service but for nine months—for Congress most unwisely, as we think, gave the President power to draft for no longer a term. Now it is, of course, objectionable to amalgamate nine months men with those in service for the war. But it is still more objectionable not to fill up the regiments at all. The one thing needful is to bring up the present skeleton regiments to their full proportions. We can but hope that the term of service for which they enter will see such good work done that the business for which they are called forth will be practically ended, and no new levies to supply their places be needed.

What an army thus looms up! *Crescit eundo.* To the six hundred thousand men now under way, this new draft will add at least two hundred thousand, and these joined to the four hundred thousand now in service, give the enormous aggregate of *twelve hundred thousand soldiers!* These gigantic levies are proof that the Government is really in earnest, and means to prosecute the war with the whole power of the loyal States. This is what the people have been demanding. Who now doubts the ultimate triumph?

THE BADGER LETTER.—A letter was going the rounds of the Northern papers, a few days since, purporting to have been written by Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER, of North Carolina, to a gentleman of New-York, in which the author set forth, with much earnestness, the fact of the entire unanimity of public sentiment in the old North State against a return to the Union. The struggle for the suppression of the rebellion was pronounced hopeless, and the people of the Northern States were urged to stop a vain and fruitless war.

A Washington correspondent has taken the trouble to dispatch his reasons for entertaining doubts of the genuineness of this letter. Without inquiring into the worth and significance of the letter, if authentic, we can safely say that no one at all acquainted with the character and accomplishments of Mr. BADGER ever hesitated a moment in pronouncing it a shallow and contemptible forgery. Mr. BADGER is a scholar and a man of virile mind. The letter is the production of an illiterate booby, who writes about "*looking* with horror *at the thought*" of a restored Union.

If the letter was published in the Raleigh, N. C., *Standard*, from which it was claimed to be quoted, it must have been the work of a desperate trickster striving to accomplish a result by fraud on the eve of the late election.

GEN. H. W. BENHAM.—It was stated in our Washington dispatches, two days ago, that the name of Gen. BENHAM had been stricken from the rolls of the army, and that this was understood to be the official verdict on his course in the unfortunate attack on Secessionville. We accept all action of our military authorities at Washington as conclusive, for there is no appeal; and as well intended, because they have the highest motives for being right.

It is with satisfactiion, however, that we learn to-day from our Memphis correspondent that he is simply remanded from his late position as Brigadier-General of Volunteers to his former (and present) rank in the Regular army. To dismiss a soldier outright from the service which he has spent his life in studying, implies the most flagrant and unpardonable derelictions. Nothing but willful insubordination, cowardice, dishonesty or disloyalty, it appears to us, should provoke such signal disgrace. But in all the discussions that Gen. BENHAM'S conduct has given rise to, we remember no harsher judgment upon him than that his zeal was apt to outrun his discretion,

REBEL VICTORIES VIA CHICAGO.—Chicago sent us a first-rate sensation dispatch yesterday. It was the announcement of a severe battle at Tazewell, near Cumberland Gap, East Tennessee, in which the rebels, numbering twelve to fourteen thousand, under Gens. STEVENSON and BARTON, had surrounded and routed the National forces and thereby regained possession of East Tennessee. From these auspicious premises, the Southern correspondent of the Chicago Press did not fail to deduce the natural and logical sequence, the early annihilation of Gen. BUELL, and the grand smash generally of Union things in Tennessee.

Since the veracious correspondents of the Chicago journals, retained in Tennessee at great expense, sent sixteen English iron-clad gunboats into Mobile harbor, breaking the blockade and reopening that port to the world, their exciting dispatches have been received with some grains of caution. We have not, therefore, gone into deep mourning over the Tazewell tragedy. And we advise the public to be somewhat careful of their spirits on the occasion, as we learn from the Richmond *Examiner*, of one day's date later than seems to have been had by us, that the rebel accounts of "a great victory at Tazewell" had "dwindled down to a very small affair," and the capture of not over two dozen Union soldiers is claimed.

Perhaps this Confederate victory will turn out no brighter than that of BRECKINRIDGE at Baton Rouge, where the valiant conqueror retired ten miles from the scene of conflict to get a drink of water and write a bulletin of the undecided battle.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Troops Under the New Call Beginning to Arrive.

The Secesh of Maryland Leaving for the South.

Delay in the Issue of the Stamp Currency.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 15.

TROOPS BEGINNING TO ARRIVE.

Gen. CASEY'S new duties, lately announced in the papers, began to-day, the troops under the new call having begun to take the field. Great admiration is expressed for the first regiment New-York has sent out—that of VAN VALKENBURG and DIVEN, members of the present Congress, who are Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel. This regiment has the honor of being the first organized, mustered and put into the field under the President's new call. It will be remembered that Mr. DIVEN made a farewell speech in Congress the day after the President's call for 300,000 men, announcing his and VAN VALKENBURG'S departure to raise troops, and saying that they did so at Mr. LINCOLN'S personal request. Their regiment is recruited up to the maximum strength, and some three hundred more have been raised and left behind as a nucleus for a new regiment.

THE NEW STAMP CURRENCY.

The new postage stamp bills for small change were expected to begin arriving from the engravers in New-York to-morrow; but it is understood now that they will not come till about Tuesday next. The Post-office Department turns them over to the Treasury, and it distributes only through the regular Treasury depositories. At first no orders will be filled except for small amounts, so as to throw them into as general circulation as possible at omce.

ARRESTS IN FREDERICKSBURGH.

The steamer *Keyport* has brought up a guard from Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division, having in custody Maj. SLAUGHTER and fourteen other prominent citizens from Fredericksburgh, who are charged with secretly aiding and abetting the enemy, and giving them information of the movements of our army. They were conveyed immediately to the old Capital Prison. An other batch of the same description of persons are expected here to-night from the same locality.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following additional appointments have been made under the Internal Revenue law:

CONNECTICUT.—First District—Mark Howard, of Hartford, Collector; Alphonzo C. Crosby, of Vernon, Assessor. Second District—Hon. John Woodruff, Ex-Congressman of New-Haven, Collector; Jno. B Wright, Assessor. Third District—Ezra Dean, of Woodstock, Collector; Jesse S. Ely, of Newark, Assessor. Fourth District—David F. Hollister, of Bridgeport, Collector; Reuben Rockwell, of Colbrook, Assessor.

NEW-JERSEY.—First District—Hon. S. Sharp, of Salem, Collector, and Josiah C. Sparks, Carpenter's Landing, Assessor. Second—Stephen B. Smith, of Hopewell, Collector; George W. Cowperthwaite, of Jones' River, Assessor. Third—Emston Marsh, of Plainfield, Collector; Rebert Reesling, of Hackettstown, Assessor.

EXODUS OF THE MARYLAND SECESH.

Secessionists in Maryland are leaving at several points in large numbers, going South to enter the rebel service to avoid the draft. Advices from Poolesville say that on Tuesday night nearly a hundred rebels left there for that purpose.

ANOTHER WAY.

The Post-office Department receives on an average seventy-five to a hundred letters per day from New-York State alone, making applications for confirmations for appointments to Assistant-Postmasterships to avoid drafting. In one day Oneida County alone sent fifteen such applications.

THE DRAFT IN DELAWARE.

It is understood that the mission of the Delaware Delegation, whose arrival here was announced the other day, was to represent to the President and the War Department the necessity of having drafting in their State, under the management of loyal men. The State is without a Militia law. If the draft is enforced, therefore, there will be almost unlimited power in the hands of the Governor to arrange the draft so as to take out any class he might want removed. It is easy to see how the draft might thus be made an agent for political purposes. As Delaware has not only a Legislature to elect this Fall, but the election of United States Senator depends on the new Legislature, as well as the question of emancipation and other important matters, it is deemed specially desirable that no such political advantage be granted to a Governor, of whom the least that can be said is that he is not an earnest war man.

RETURNING SOLDIERS.

Soldiers are daily brought hither from various points, as well as being returned from the different hospitals, where they have been employed during convalescence in the performance of hospital duty, for the purpose of rejoining the regiments; preparatory to which they are quartered in the Soldiers' Rest. A considerable number of these conveyed to this city are deserters, some of whom have been away from their regiments for the space of half a year, and had engaged in business pursuits. These will be remanded to await their trial by Court-martial. It is estimated that the daily arrival of soldiers of this character at the present time averages nearly 200.

THE CASE OF GEN. BENHAM.

My statement that Gen. BENHAM'S name was stricken from the rolls of the army was correct; but I should have explained that it was from the rolls of the *Volunteer* Army. He has ceased to be a Brigadier-General, his unfitness for command in the field having again and again been demonstrated till the Government could no longer remain blind to the fact. He is Major of Engineers, however, in in the Regular Army, and from that position has not been removed. It confines him entirely to duties with which he is acquainted, and which give him no control of troops in active service. BENHAM is here now appearing in citizen's clothes.

GEN. M'CALL.

As already announced, Gen. MCCALL has been released. He arrived here, this evening, on a short furlough, for his health.

SENATOR HARRIS.

Senator HARRIS is here.

ANOTHER BLOCKADE-RUNNER CAPTURED.

Admiral DUPONT has reported to the Navy Department that on the 4th inst. the steamer *Huron* captured the schooner *Aquila*, while attempting to run the blockade off Charleston harbor. She is of seventy-

THE COST OF RAISING VOLUNTEERS.

Requisitions have been made by the War Department in favor of the General Superintendents for volunteer forces of the several States on account of the appropriation for pay of bounty, &c., upon enlistment, to the full extent of that appropriation, and according to the quota of each State. These funds will be distributed to the United States mustering and disbursing officers within each State by the Superintendent of that State.

MORE PRISONERS FROM CULPEPPER.

Last night a train of cars arrived from Culpepper, bringing another installment of Confederate prisoners, numbering about one hundred and fifty.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is making arrangements to furnish manufacturers of patent medicines with stamps for common use, until they hall provide themselves with appropriate designs, and dies shall have been prepared therefrom.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Correspondence is desired with colored men favorable to Central American, Liberian or Haytien emigration, especially the first-named, as the President has announced the intention to aid such as desire to found a settlement of Anglo-Africans. Communications on the subject should be addressed to Rev. JAMES MITCHELL, Agent of Emigration.

JUSTICE DONE.

Injustice having been done to Capt. JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Fifth New-York Zouaves, a gallant officers the President has ordered him to be restored to the service, and of this fact Gov. MORGAN will be informed.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of War to the commanding officers of all armories and arsenals in the United States to administer the oath of allegiance to all employes under their command.

THE EAST TENNESSEE REPORT.

A Repetition of the Rebel Story of the Battle of Tazewell, &c.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 15.

The *Times*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

A battle commenced on the 7th inst., at Tazewell, seven miles from the Cumberland Gap, between the Confederate forces, under Gen. STEVENSON, numbering from twelve to fifteen thousand men, and the Nationals at that place, numbering 3,000.

The movement was made in front by Gen. STEVENSON, while Gen. BARTON gained the rear of the Nationa forces by forced marches, and completely surrounded them.

A desperate fight of four hours' duration ensued, terminating in the surrender of the Federals.

The Federals were driven by superior numbers in front, and when in full retreat were assailed by a flanking force of the rebels.

The rebels are thus in possession of East Tennessee again.

Their next move will be on Gen. BUELL, with overwhelming force.

Gen. BEAUREGARD is at Chattanooga, coöperating with Gen. BRAGG. Their combined force is not less than 70,000 men.

The rebel Gen. CASWELL was killed near his residence, at Knoxville, on the 6th inst.

A schooner from Havana run the blockade at Mobile on the 7th instant. She had a cargo of salt, ammunition, and cavalry equipments.

A Vicksburgh letter says that the streets of that city are beginning to assume their former lively appearance. Refugees are returning and opening places of business. All the damages to the city by the National shells will be repaired within a month.

MORE REBEL REPORTS.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 15.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 9th, says that Baton Rouge is in the hands of BRECKINRIDGE, and that he captured four regiments and six transports and sunk two gunboats.

The same paper has a dispatch dated Knoxville, 7th, which places the Federal loss at Tazewell, near Cumberland Gap, at 800, and says that the fight lasted two days.

A FALSE REPORT.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 15.

A dispatch from the commanding General at Cumberland Gap says that the Richmond *Examiner's* story, of the 9th instant, concerning the capture of BOWEN'S command, is false. There is no Gen. BOWEN in the command referred to.

Skirmishing with the Guerrillas—Captured Soldiers Paroled.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 14.

The expedition to Gallatin was fired into on its return here, when three miles from Gallatin. One man was killed and two wounded. We returned the fire and killed several rebels and recaptured a wagon load of guns.

Col. BOONE and his command of 120 men, captured by the rebels, have been paroled.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Gov. Sprague—More Sick Soldiers—Nothing New from Harrison's Landing.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The steamboat *Port Royal* arrived here early this morning, with Gov. SPRAGUE on board, from Aquia Creek.

Mr. ISAAC SHANNON was accidentally drowned at this place, while bathing, last evening. He had been employed for several months in driving ambulances, with the mails, between Hygeia, Mill Creek and Chesapeake Hospitals. He has two married sisters, one living in New-York City, and one in Troy, N. Y. They can obtain information in regard to his effects, and the wages due him, by applying to Dr. GILBERT, Medical Director, Fortress Monroe.

The mailboat from Harrison's Landing arrived at Fortress Monroe at 4 o'clock. She brings no news of importance.

The steamer *George Washington* arrived here last evening, at 7 o'clock, from Harrison's Landing, with 500 sick soldiers, most of whom are convalescent and will be able to return to duty in a week or two.

Marine Disaster.

A telegraph dispatch to the Merchant's Exchange and News Room, Pine-street, states that schooner *Oriole*, with a valuable cargo of 500 tons of iron ore, belonging to the Jackson Iron Mining Company, was totally lost on Lake Superior. Date and particulars not given. The vessel was insured in New-York and Buffalo.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.—Mr. TRAIN is probably the best living example of our old style of stump speakers. Dashing, defiant, rapid, full of power, full of spread-eagleism, and of a kind of eloquence always popular in this young country, he cares little what he says so that it reach and stir up the hearts of his hearers. His recent series of speeches in London on American topics, delivered before large popular audiences, and published far and wide, have not only exhibited "Young America" to old John Bull, but have brought our side of public questions before thousands of Englishmen who had no other means of information but the mendacious journals of London. He has his speeches reported and corrected, and sends them over for publication in his native town of Boston. His latest effort, we learn, is by far his greatest, and scathes Mr. Bull in a fearful style. It is on the "Downfall of England," and will be issued in the number of the *Commercial Bulletin* which appears this morning, and which can be had in this City, as per advertisement in another column.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—This influential body met last evening at 8 o'clock, at the Steuben House, on the Bowery, Mr. ANDREAS WILLMANN in the Chair, and Mr. HENRY RICHARD, acting Secretary. The object of the meeting was to take council concerning the method of representing the Committee in the Central State Committee, at its next session. A number of drafts of resolutions etc., were proposed, but as only ten Wards were represented in the meeting, no decisive action was had. The Committee, however, protracted its sittings until a late hour.

DEFICIENCY OF LABOR.

Effect of the War Upon Mechanical Industry.

Labor at a Premium---Strikes---Increase of Wages ---Progress of the Government Works Interfered with.

Although the opponents of the financial schemes of the Government predicted an enormous inflation in prices of the necessaries of life, and consequent great suffering for the working classes among us, it is a fact that labor is now in demand, and able to a great extent to dictate terms to capital. Instead of the bloody bread riots, the assaults upon banks and the general distress of working men, which was so confidently predicted as the result of the war, we find that in both agricultural and mechanical industry, the employes are well paid, and there is room for more; that farm hands never commanded better pay, and that in this City at least a number of strikes in the iron works have resulted in procuring increased remuneration for labor—an increase in many cases amounting to twenty per cent., and more than compensating for any depreciation of paper currency. There seems to be every probability that those who escape the draft will from this appreciation of wages, be well able to bear the pecuniary burdens which the vigorous prosecution of the war may impose upon them. There can be no doubt that the subtraction of so many working men by the vast body of volunteers which this City has furnished, has damaged business, but the evil has been to a great extent remedied by the wonderful adaptibility of our people to varied employments. If a man found he could not make a living by making ladies' shoes, he soon learned to make army shoes; if he found the manufacture of spectacles decreased, he could apply his knowledge of the use of tools and machinery to the construction of arms; workers in leather soon learned to make army equipments, and builders of looms and printing-presses found little trouble in applying their skill to the creation of ironclad gunboats.

The vast amount of Government work, in the way of ships alone, now under contract in this City and vicinity, has given a great impetus to our mechanical industry. All our great ship-yards, foundries and machine-shops are in full blast, swarming with busy hands, and eagerly seeking more. The many ironclads, batteries and rams—for there are really many—which we have in course of construction, have brought into requisition every man who could draw a plan, mold a casting, manage a lathe, or handle a file. The wages paid are as good as ever, and on the increase as rapidly as is the natural result when men find out they can command it. Indeed, it may be that the news of our activity in this department of industry will soon induce a large immigration of the class of mechanics required.

So fearful are the contractors that the draft soon to be enforced will leave them powerless to complete their contracts, that application has been made to the Government to exempt all employes on Government work whose places cannot be supplied. It is pretty certain that this course will be adopted, for what skilled workman is there who cannot perform more effective military service by working on an iron-clad than by carrying a musket? The cartridge-makers and others whose occupation requires little manual skill or dexterity, must, of course, take their chance of conscription, as their places may readily be supplied by females.

Indeed, in other departments of labor—in typesetting, in clerkships, in all light manufactures where female hands may be employed, they will take the place of the volunteer or conscript males, do almost as much for the family, promote the cause of woman's rights, and beautifully illustrate the fact, that "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

Of course, the manufacturers of luxuries—the silversmiths, jewelers, perhaps printers, lithographers and engravers—must suffer in times like these. But, while there is less of that kind of work to do, there are also fewer hands to do it, and most all who have the slightest versatility of talent are enabled to change their occupations.

This is exemplified in the occupation of plate printing. While in the ordinary business of the engraver and plate printer there is little doing, the vast amount of printing required for the Government Treasury notes and stamps—most of which are executed in this City—has actually furnished more employment for plate printers than was ever known before. The machinists have been called upon to build new presses, and every man who has the slightest knowledge of plate printing has been pressed into the service, while still the cry is for more. The similarity of lithographic printing, therefore, enables the lithographic printer, who would otherwise be idle, to change his employment and keep at work.

The army has certainly carried off all the surplus labor. Employers who deny that there is any deficiency of hands, admit that they do not have as many applicants for work, and that the wages paid are those of prosperous times. There is not the choice of hands that exists in slack times.

For mere manual labor there is a want of hands. This is accounted for by the fact that the bounties, pay, and species of life insurance which the soldier gets, far exceed in pecuniary value the amount paid for ordinary manual labor. It would seem to be from a knowledge of this fact that the street-sweepers in three of our Wards struck the other day. They refused to work for a dollar per diem, and demanded a dollar and a quarter. The increase was paid by the contractor, who threatened to employ—not other men, but the machine street-sweepers. The City Inspector, however, says that men are constantly applying to him for work.

Some idea of the comparative resources of the Northern and Southern population may be formed from the fact that while the South has just commenced its draft on the reserve—between the ages of 35 and 50—we have not yet commenced our first draft, and that even now, the withdrawal of our laboring population is just beginning to be felt. While the older men of the South are just going into the field, ours will be filling the places of the young conscripts. This is very good for our older men, and another illustration of the "ill wind," &c. principle. The Southern leaders predicted that our industry would be paralyzed because our laborers would have to do the fighting; while they could leave their slaves to till while they went to battle. The fact seems to be that those of the North who do work will have only to work a little harder, and get better paid for it, in order to help those who go to the wars.

The present aspect of the labor market is therefore cheering to the laborer and to the employer, for, after all, their interests are identical, and, in spite of the war, we seem more likely to have strikes than bread riots; that we will be kept busy in clothing our army, feeding the world, building our iron navy, and developing home manufactures, until the reopening of the great cotton marts by the conquering of the rebellion shall give us again the grateful sound of the loom and the spinning-jenny.

Contributions to the Sanitary Commission.

OVER $22,000 RECEIVED SINCE JULY 16.

From the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission, a Commission that has done much good since the commencement of the rebellion, we learn that they have received as follows, since the 16th of July, over $22,000:

Adrian Iselin & Co., $1,000; George N. Lawrence, 100; Friends, by W. P. P., 25; A. H., 35; A Loyal American Lady in England, by Wm. Barton, 100; Jas B. Collins, 20; Biddeford, Me., by R. M. Chapman, 131; Charles W. Woolsey, 69; Col. H. D. Terry, Fifth Michigan, 10; Cash, per Miss Wolmeley, 10; Pupils of Primary School No. 5, by Dr. R. A. Barry, 53; Pupils of Primary School No. 31, by Dr. R. A. Barry, 11; W. H. H. Moore, 50; Part of Church Collection at Homer, N. Y., by Hon. G. W. Bradford, 23 25; J. W. Paige & Co., 100; S. H. Bowne, 50; P. Spofford, 25; William Brinckerhoff, 5; Citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley, 563 60; Citizens of Newport, by W. H. Cranston, 400; Contribution of people of Ansonia, Conn., July 4, by Charles Durand, Esq., 100; C. A. Bristed, (additional,) 135; Soldiers' Aid Society, of Walden, by Miss Evalina Cromwell, Treasurer, 70; A. B., by Jas. Lenox, 85; Benjamin W. Strong, (additional,) 100; Citizens of Maine, by Rev. H. Stebbins, 211 35; Jas. Lenox, 85; William Mackay, (additional,) 25; Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, 20; James F. De Peyster, 15; Henry W. Brown, (Augusta, Me.,) 11; Samuel T. Skidmore, (additional,) 100; Wm. M. Evarts, (additional,) 100; "Hoboken," 5; "A Lady," Hoboken, 5; R. W. Ropes, (additional,) 100; Proceeds of work on July 4, by operatives in factory of Manning & Peckham, Troy, 25; "W," 6; Ladies' Aid Society, Brockport, N. Y., by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, Secretary, 1; J. Couper Lord, 50; Operatives of East Hampton, Mass., by Levi Parsons, 24; Henry W. Smith, 50; Soldiers' Aid Society, Hartford, by Mrs. S. J. Cowen, Secretary, 100; Citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley, 450; Ladies of Chittenango, by Mrs. Geo. Westley, 55; P. Lorillard, 200; St Michael's R. C. Church, Springfield, Mass., by Rev. M. P. Gallagher, 142; Mrs. Caroline E. T. Lane, Troy, by B. H. Hall, 50; John Harrison, 10; Miss Elizabeth Jones, 200; Edmund H. Miller, 100; H., by J. T. Agnew, 10; Proceeds of Treasury Note from Lock Box No. 45., San Francisco Post-office, 104 12; James S. Sell, Manhassett, L. I., 1; Citizens of Newport, R. I., by W. H. Cranston, 200; F. W. Vietor, by Rev. Dr. Farley, 125; C. H. Victor, by Rev. Dr. Farley, 125; Dr. Bayliss, 5; Proceeds of Collection, Cambridge, Vt., by Rev. E. Wheelock, 25; St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, by Dr. H. G. Clark, 100; E. D. Morgan & Co., 200; United Presbyterian Church, Caledonia, by Rev. W. S. McLaren, (additional,) 6; J. A. Weeks, 50; E. L., Trout Run, Lycoming Co., Penn., 10; Lewiston, Me., by Geo. R. Davis, 303 50; Ladies of Fryburg, Me., 29; Mrs. B. A. Hart, Troy, by Benjamin H. Hull, Esq., 100; Cash, 10; Mrs. Margaret Wilkinson, 5; Mrs. S. J. Chatterton, 5; Messrs. Tyler & Burrowes, 10; George C. Close, 5; S. B., 5; C., 100; Miss Hampton P. Whitney, Cincinnati, Miss., (additional,) 25; Hartman Kuhn, Philadelphia, 25; Cash, Windsor Locks, Conn., 20; further proceeds of Mercantile Library Association Concert, 10; J. R. C., Warwick, N. Y., by W. C. Bryant, 4; S. B. Saxton, Troy, by Dr. T. C. Brinsmade, 5; Miss Ellen Salmon, do., do., 5; Lyman Bennett, do., do., 25; Mrs. M. C. Haskell, do., do., 5; Willard Gay, Troy, by Benj. H. Hall, 10; C. P. Hartt, do., do., 5; Rev. E. Buckingham, do., do., 10; Ladies' Relief Society, do., do., 68 75; Geo. A. Townsend, by J. T. Agnew, 25; Mrs. Harriet N. Wing, Glens Falls, 10; collection in Rondout, by Mrs. Jervis McEntee, 51 50; citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley, 369 23; Smith Clift, 50; Congregation of Reformed Dutch Church, Hudson, by Jas. Gifford, 40 65; J. R. E., 25; Jas. Myers, (with $50 worth of dry goods,) 100; Miss Alice L. Cameron, 10; Fred'k G. Foster, 50; Jas. Cassidy & Co., 10; Edward Delano, 50; Emma Newman, 10; loyal American residents of Toronto, 439 48; Henry Chauncey, Jr., (additional,) 50; Philadelphia Associates, by Caleb Cope, 4,000; citizens of Thomaston, Maine, by Charles C. Morton, 375; citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley, 300; Congregation of Trinity Church, Newtown, Conn., by Rev. N. E. Marble, 50; from Newport, R. I., by F. L. Olmsted, 100; citizens of Maine, by Rev. H. Stebbins, 170; Dr. T. F. C., 10; Geo. C. Anthon, 25; G. F. P., 10; Miss C. M. Sedgwick, Lenox, Mass., 10; young ladies of Miss Porter's school, Farmington, Conn., 53; Mrs. C. B. Mead, Tarrytown, 3; Boston Associates, by J. Huntington Wolcott, Esq., 5,000; Dr. E. J. Dunning, 50; Miss Grace Wilkes, 10; Miss Harriet K. Wilkes, 10; citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley, 135 57; ladies of Raymond, N. H., by Dr. Geo. A. Blake, 50; Buckley Brothers, 50; Howard Potter, (additional,) 50; Churches of Portsmouth, N. H., 567 90; Wm. Allen Butler, (additional,) 50; U., Fishkill Landing, 10; James Cruikshank, (additional,) 50; J. W., 50; Prof. Drisler, Columbia College, 15; Children's Fair, Cozzens' Hotel, West Point, by Master Henry H. Rader, Treasurer, 69; John W. Kramer, Freehold, N. J., 5; James J. Van Alen, 50; cash, 25; Lesher and Whitman, 25; Clark, Pardee, Bates & Co., 50; Proceeds of sale of diamond ring from R., 165; Ladies of Cambridge, Vt., by Edwin Wheelock, 1; Ladies of Angelica, Alleghany County, by C. Dautremont, 48; Sunday-school of Reformed Dutch Church, Walden, by Miss Evalina Cromwell, Secretary, 3; Cash from Hallowell, Me., by W. H. Hadley, 15; Cash from East Machias, Me., by W. H. Hadley, 135 68; Cash from South Berwick, Me., by W. H. Hadley, 61 25; Citizens of Pittsford, Vt., by Charles S. Colburn, 71; Ladies' Patriotic Association of St. John's Chapel, N. Y., by Mrs. Clayton, 50; Citizens of Dalton, Mass., by Seymour Crane, 224 35; Proceeds of Tableaux by children at Pavilion, Highlands of Nevisink, 10; Adams' Express Co., 214; Contributions from Lenox, Mass., by Mrs. Chas. Sedgwick, 50; Employes of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, by B. F. Honness, 60; Citizens of Maine, by Rev. H. Stebbins, 154; Citizens of Rucksport, Me., by W. H. Pilsbury, 200; John Bigelow, Paris, by George T. Trimble, 200; N. P. Hosack, 10; Alex. Van Rensalear, (omitted in former acknowledgment,) 250 —Total, $22,828 28.

Further donations are urgently required. The statement that has appeared in one of the daily papers that "Government has dispensed with the further services of the Commission," is wholly without foundation. G. T. STRONG, Treasurer,

Aug. 13, 1862. No. 68 Wall-street.

AN APPEAL TO THE LADIES.

Are the ladies of our country flagging in their praiseworthy efforts for the cause of the Union? Do they feel the renewed impulse of zeal and patriotism which the last few weeks have given? Hitherto they have been no whit behind the sterner sex in their proper sphere. But now the tremendous increase of our army calls for a corresponding increase in the ranks of those whose part it is to heal and comfort, to minister to the wants of the sick and suffering, to nurse, clothe and feed the heroes whom wounds or sickness have overtaken in their course of hard and wearisome warfare. A glorious and blessed part indeed have the ladies of our country played in this terrible war. Witness the tons of comfits, clothing, delicacies and luxuries their skillful and generous hands have poured into our hospitals; witness the delicate and soothing attentions so many have received at their kind hands; witness the holy consolations administered to the dying sufferer, and the cheerful congratulations given to the convalescent. Many a blessing has been invoked from the bed of pain and sickness upon them, by men whom their tender care has wakened to a sense of thankfulness long forgotten. Many a death-bed has been made holy by their presence and prayers, and many a fond and grateful look has been given by bright, dying eyes upon the pure and holy women who have made that dying bed a bed of ease and hope. If more quiet and unobtrusive, their sphere is no less useful and important than that of the men. It is to the honor of the ladies that they have uniformly and eagerly filled this sphere in the past short history of our troubles; now, however, an increased ardor must be felt, a new impulse given. Our army is doubled; let the array of needles and skillful fingers be redoubled, and let the kind hearts of our women prompt their ingenious heads to contrive means by which our cause may be furthered and our troubles lightened. Let them not falter in their visits to our hospitals; let them continue the light which their presence diffuses though the crowded wards; let them collect money from their private purses to aid the families of the volunteers; let them send to the army and to the hospitals their delicate preserves, and the clothing, and bandages and lint which their skillful hands prepare; and let them be sure, that in so doing they are playing not a small or unimportant part in this great tragedy, and let them expect the gratitude of the whole army and of the whole country.

[Communicated.]

Dr. R. Hunter on Galloping Consumption.

LETTER NO. XI.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have said that the common form of Consumption is called "*Chronic*," because of its slow progress; and I now purpose to speak of another form of this disease, which, from the fearful rapidity of its progress, is properly known as "Galloping Consumption." It is no unusual thing for a person apparently in good health to catch cold and die in from six to ten weeks from this form of Consumption. It almost always begins with a cold, which sets in with great violence, and is felt from the first to be deep within the chest. From the beginning there is usually some cough, fever and night sweats—difficulty of breathing and a great sense of oppression on the chest. At the end of a week expectoration commences, but the matter resembles much more that of a recent cold than that of Consumption.

There are few symptoms by which this disease can be distinguished from a low form of inflammation of the lungs, for it is generally mistaken by inexperienced practitioners, and maltreated. Indeed, its symptoms are so unlike those of the common form of consumption that its nature is generally denied until after death, when, upon examination, the whole internal surface of the air-tubes, the air-cells, and even the substance of the lungs, is found thickly studded with tubercles. This disease is most common in young persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, of full habit, clear complexion and ruddy cheeks, though it sometimes occurs much later in life.

There is another form of consumption, also rapid in its progress, which occurs in young persons of delicate constitution who have habitually cold hands and feet. These have commonly an inherited predisposition to consumption. Their circulation is feeble, and they become weak, fatigued, and out of breath on every slight exertion. In such cases the destroyer steals silently upon his victim—the patient scarcely feels ill—there is but little cough, no pain, no spitting of blood, often no expectoration. Having always been short-breathed and liable to colds, when cough does occur it is attributed to a little fresh cold. Gradually the countenance becomes pale, the lips lose their color, and the eyes sunken, with a dark or bluish line beneath them. Under these circumstances, without any increase of cough or expectoration, diarrhœa occurs, and, after a few exhausting discharges, the patient dies without a struggle, perhaps sitting up in a chair, or in a fainting fit, from which the friends strive in vain to revive him.

My next letter will be on Latent Consumption.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.

Physician for Pulmonary Diseases, No. 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1862.

Great Fire!!
IN PHILADELPHIA!
HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN THE CHAMPION!
PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1862.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut-street:

GENTS: On Friday, the 8th inst., I was so unfortunate as to have my Planing Mills totally destroyed by fire, together with their contents, the machinery being melted by the intensity of the heat; in fact, the only articles saved were contained in one of your invaluable Safes, which, although exposed to an intense heat for many hours, to my surprise and gratification, rendered up its contents in a perfect state of preservation; the brass plate on front of safe was melted.

Please send me one of your No. 2 Folding-door Safes to use until permanently situated, when I will make arrangements for a larger one. L. B. M. DOLBY.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES.—The best and most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's new PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON, the only metal proof against a burglar's drill: also, HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE COMBINED, one Safe within another.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, opposite City Hall;
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia;
HRRRING & CO., Chicago.

DWELLING HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers and jewelry.

Army Shirts.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
Manufacturers of
SHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c.,
Have removed to No. 175 BROADWAY.
Army and navy shirts, wholesale or retail.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Comfort.

Persons afflicted with Diarrhœa or Bowel Complaint will hail with delight J. C. RUSHTON'S Celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy, which has never failed in a single instance to give relief and effect a speedy cure. Prepared only by J. CLEMENT RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

MARRIED.

CARLAN—FINNEY.—In the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 10, by Rev. J. C. Middleton, ROBERT CARLAN to ISABELLA FINNEY.

DE BERMINGHAM—THIERIAT.—At Villa Matilda, Lake George, on Thursday, Aug. 14, by Rev. Robert Fulton Crary, HENRY DE BERMINGHAM, of Panama, to MARIA THERESE, daughter of Ferdinand Thieriot, of Bolton.

ELLSWORTH—HURD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 15, by Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., Mr. FRANCIS ELLSWORTH, of Hartford, Conn., to Miss JOSEPHINE A. HURD, of Brooklyn.

KITCHELL—MEEKER.—In Hanover, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 14, by Rev. J. M. Johnson, AMBROSE F. KITCHELL, of this City, and JOSEPHINE E., daughter of Daniel Meeker, Esq., of the former place.

MILLER—HOFFMAN.—At the Church of the Holy Communion, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Lieut. HENRY W. MILLER, U. S. N., to CATHARINE SEYTON, youngest daughter of the late Lindley M. Hoffman.

TOPPING—MARTIN.—On Friday morning, Aug. 15, by Rev. James W. McLean, of Williamsburgh, ROBERT E. TOPPING, Esq., to HARRIETTE SCHERMERHORN, only daughter of Widow Lucy P. Martin, all of this City.

VANHISE—THOMASSIN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Dr. Price, SAMUEL C. VANHISE, of New-Jersey, to VIRGINIA JOSEPHINE, only daughter of the late Martial and Adeline Thomassin.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

DIED

BYRNE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 15, ELIZABETH WINIFREDE, infant daughter of Dr. John and Mary W. Byrne.

BAKER.—Suddenly, at Chatham, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 12, HARRIET PECK, wife of Dr. Daniel Baker, in the 36th year of her age.

Her remains were taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

COSTER.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Aug 13, EDITH CECILIA, only daughter of Thomas B. and Eliza Cecilia Coster, aged 13 months and 20 days.

FERRIS.—At his residence in Westchester, on Thursday, Aug. 14, Capt. CORNELL FERRIS, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock.

☞ Nantucket papers please copy.

JANSEN.—Suddenly, ELIZABETH A., relict of the late Benj. G. Jansen, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 87 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

MELDRUM.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Aug. 14, Capt. JOHN M. MELDRUM, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. WILLIAM C. BURT, No. 63 South 3d-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His friends, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

POOLEY.—On board U. S. transport steamer *Kennebec*, on her way to Fort Monroe, of typhoid fever, SAMUEL J. POOLEY, of First Regiment New-York Volunteers.

His remains were sent to New-York, and buried Aug. 14, in Greenwood.

RUCHGABER.—In Cornwall, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 15, EMIL, infant son of Max and Laura Ruchgaber, of Brooklyn.

VAN ARSDALE.—Suddenly, at Greenbush, on Friday morning, Aug. 15, ANDREW JACKSON, eldest son of Margaret and John Van Arsdale, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, at 2 P. M., from his father's residence, No 98 Bank-st.

☞ At a stated meeting of the Board of Trustees of the "College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York," held August 7, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

The Board of Trustees of the College of Pharmacy have received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Dr. Wm. H. Milnor, a respected member of this College, and for several terms its efficient Secretary; he having died at Savage's Station, Virginia, while serving his country in the capacity of Surgeon in the Twenty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. As evidence of our appreciation of his worth and from respect to his memory, the Board have

Resolved, That in the death of our friend, though for many years separated from us, we feel the more strongly, because it is now final, the loss of his services, his fidelity to our institution, and his genial and intellectual society.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be presented to his family.

Copy from the minutes. P. W. BEDFORD, Sec'y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 385.—Aug. 15, 1862.
38, 31, 23, 59, 11, 71, 15, 26, 10, 25, 13, 77, 54.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 346.—Aug. 15, 1862.
7, 68, 64, 14, 18, 62, 9, 55, 22, 48, 34, 73.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 333.—Aug. 15, 1862.
42, 21, 68, 1, 29, 71, 10, 17, 69, 24, 46, 4, 28.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 304.—Aug. 15, 1862.
43, 4, 26, 59, 1, 38, 23, 12, 24, 16, 7, 52.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

THE CHAMPION
SCULL RACE
IN PHILADELPHIA.
A full report in to-morrow's
SUNDAY MERCURY,
together with the returns of enlistments in
EVERY COUNTY IN THE STATE,
exposing to the public the true state of affairs in regard to
DRAFTING.
Also, all the news by telegraph and the mails received in New-York on Sunday morning.
The SUNDAY MERCURY exceeds in circulation the combined issues of all the other Sunday papers. Office, No. 113 Fulton-st.

MATHEWS'
ARNICA
HAIR GLOSS
This is a new and invaluable preparation for preserving and beautifying the hair. The wonderful virtues of Arnica in allaying and removing inflammation are universally known.
ARNICA HAIR GLOSS
is a combination of these virtues, with other tried and excellent ingredients.
ARNICA HAIR GLOSS
stimulates and invigorates the hair, prevents it from falling out—restores it when lost—promotes its growth and strength—renders it proof against all diseases.
ARNICA HAIR GLOSS
permanently cures all irritations and eruptions of the scalp, and makes it healthy and fertile. For the removal of dandriff it has no equal. Its operations in this particular are magical and permanent.
ARNICA HAIR GLOSS
is unequaled as a hair-dressing compound. It not only cleanses the scalp and invigorates the hair, but it renders the latter charmingly soft and lustrous. Its odor is particularly delicate and fragrant—the proprietor having taken especial pains to secure this result.
Price 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Prepared by A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, No. 16 Cedar-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT FOR THE ARMY.
DAVY & BUTLER have entered into copartnership for the manufacturing of Davy's Life Preserving Boots and Shoes.—an invaluable article for the army, to afford ease and comfort in walking, having an air space to prevent the feet from damp, cold or heat. We will furnish the patent soles by the quantity, or any one who wishes to preserve life by taking care of their feet. Our place of business is second floor, front room, No. 339 Broadway, New-York. JOHN T. DAVY,
WILLIAM R. BUTLER.

DR. VON FALLENSTEIN.
NO. 56 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR UNION-SQUARE.
The method of treatment adopted by the Fallensteins in Germany and England owes its success to the use of medicated baths, thus allowing the organs of digestion to fulfill their natural functions without being put to extra labor by the distribution of drugs through the system.
Dr. VON FALLENSTEIN treats gout, rheumatism, diseases of the skin, of women, and dyspepsia.
The baths are taken at the house of the patient, and prepared by the patient or friends.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

30,000 PERSONS CURED
OF DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY, BY
Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT.
It never fails. Only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.
Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

PLEASURE TURTLE CLUB.
Look at the *Sunday Times*, of to-morrow, for a full account of the proceedings of this celebrated Club and its doings on the 12th inst., for speeches, &c., &c.

A FAIR WARNING.—FOR THE PRESENT we shall continue to sell men's and boys' best 3 and 4-ply linen
COLLARS
at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, (*warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $2 50.) Also, an immense stock, new styles, very rich, Paris
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WITH
AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR,
Showing that

PERSONAL.

—The Confederates in the Southwest now and then have spasms of honesty come over them which it is almost painful to witness. The Memphis *Bulletin* thus details the experiences of one Mr. Greenwald, a dry-goods merchant of that city, who was captured by the guerrillas when they made their raid upon Brownsville. It says: "Mr. Greenwald states that when taken he was suffering from sickness. On stating this fact to the commander of the expedition, Capt. Faulkner, a wagon and hay to lie upon was procured for him, and a blanket laid over him. Each night of the march a bed was procured for him in some house. On the Thursday following his capture, they reached Senatobia in Mississippi, where he was taken before Jeff. Thompson, who treated him politely, and directed him to be taken to Gen. Villipegue at Abbeville, beyond Holly Springs. On arriving, the General examined the case, and also the cases of Mr. French, of Denmark, and Mr. Ware, of Kentucky, who were arrested along with Mr. Greenwald. He decided in each case that the parties had not been guilty of selling cotton to 'the enemy,' and that their money should be restored to them and themselves set free. Mr. Greenwald's money, amounting to $2,610 in gold and silver, and $5,000 in other money, was returned to him, and he was allowed to return home. It had been reported to Mr. Greenwald's friends that he was handcuffed and harshly treated; he states that on the contrary he was treated with kindness and courtesy during the whole of his captivity."

—Peter B. Anthony has been arrested at Mumford, N. Y., upon the strength of an affidavit made by four citizens of that place. The following extract from the document gives some of the language, which it is charged, Anthony indulged in: "Hurrah for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy, by God,—that there was no Government—that we had no Government. I hope that Jeff. Davis may burn or destroy the City of Washington before to-morrow night and every one in it. I hope that before to-morrow night the whole army of the United States will be murdered,—that the Administration were nothing but a set of murderers—that these were his sentiments from the bottom of his heart—that he proclaimed them now and would as long as he could stand, and defied anybody to take it up; that you had a great war meeting here last night, and that only one recruit could be got to go down and murder his brethren. Going down to save the Union are you? You will have a damned good time doing that. That old Abe had kicked over the Constitution—that there was no Constitution—there was not enough left of it to make a three-cent stamp." Anthony was lodged in jail, and his case will be reported to Judge-Advocate Turner, at Washington.

—The *National Preacher*, for September, publishes two sermons by Rev. Mr. Page, of Perry, N. Y. The following curious note is appended: "These discourses were lost by the writer, in June, 1860, on his way to Presbytery. His efforts to recover them were unavailing, until a year thereafter he learned they were in the possession of Rev. J. B. Wentworth, then of Perry. On his refusal to deliver them to Mr. Page's agent, who made a demand for them in his name, he commenced a suit for their recovery in the Supreme Court, which was referred to E. G. Lapham, Esq., of Canandaigua, by whom the case was tried. He decided against the defendant, and, to determine the question of costs, that, from personal examination, the sermons were worth to the writer 'at least fifty dollars. An appeal was taken from this decision to the General Term of the Eighth District; and at the last February Term, held in Buffalo, the Referee's decision was sustained."

—Col. Morris, of the Fourteenth Connecticut, received the other day the following audacious note from a man who had enlisted in his regiment:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

Col. Dwight Morris:

SIR: Inclosed please find $10, the amount of State bounty I received, and which I now return, as I have determined to visit England, at the earnest request of my brother, from whom I have received a letter containing money to convey me there. Business of a most important nature requires my attendance there. If I get through with it, at an early date I shall return to my position with you as a soldier.

Very respectfully, SAMUEL BRIGGS.

Col. MORRIS telegraphed to New-York to have the chap arrested, but he had just sailed.

—Hon. T. D. Eliot publishes a letter in the New-Bedford *Mercury*, which does not read precisely like a refusal to be reelected to Congress. He says: "I have been addressed frequently and kindly within the last few weeks, by friends whom I value, upon the subject of the approaching Congressional elections. It has never been my wish to remain in Congress longer than during the present term. And you will oblige me if you will let me say through you to our friends in this district how sincerely I thank them for the confidence they have given me, and for the proofs I have received that I have, in the main, represented them truly in Washington. I shall have served them in three Congresses." The rest of his letter Mr. Eliot occupies with a review of what he has done for his constituents during the Congressional term.

—In Brandon, Vt., on the 1st inst., a son of Andrew Simes, a lad of 13 years, fell from a shed attached to the back part of his house, upon a stick whittled to a sharp point which he held in his hand. The stick entered his mouth, piercing the left palate on the right side. Passing backwards, it entered the base of the cranium through the foramen lacerum posterius, passing between the cerebrum and cerebellum on the right side, piercing the left lobe of cerebellum. The boy lingered along in great agony until Tuesday, when death came to his relief.

—Two young men named Joel Hardee and —— Mitchell, residing in Plymouth, N. H., were arrested, *en route* for Canada, by Police Officer E. D. Dunn, of Littleton, who conveyed them to Plymouth and delivered them to a recruiting officer. It is said that the skedaddlers propose to save the Government further trouble by enlisting in the service. Two other young men, belonging in Thornton, were arrested at the same time, but offered to prove that they were on a pleasure excursion, and were sent home in charge of an officer.

—The Leavenworth *Conservative*, under the ominous heading "Bedbugs," quotes from the Leavenworth *Republican* a recipe for the destruction of these vermin, and then appends this paragraph under the same caption: "The *Republican* also nominates Thomas Carney for Governor, and M. F. Conway for Congress." If the *Conservative* did not belong to the same political party with these gentlemen it might be suspected of malice prepense. As the case stands, it certainly owes them an apology.

—Abram Case, George Pearce, Norris Nickerson, Ira B. Hodge, four patriots living in Charcoal Run, Conn., recently mutilated themselves so as to avoid the draft, by cutting of their forefingers. Hodge made a mistake and cut off the forefinger of his left hand. He declares he will rectify the blunder. One Hoag, of Sherman, Conn., mutilated his right hand with a bush-scythe, but carried the matter further than he intended, and cut an artery which bled so profusely that his life is despaired of.

—The late David A. Neal, of Salem, Mass., bequeathed the sum of $5,000 to that city, the income to be expended in the purchase of fuel, to be given or sold at low prices, as may be deemed best by the trustees, to such worthy and industrious persons as are not supported in whole or in part at the public expense, but who may need some aid in addition to their own labor, to enable them to sustain themselves and their families during the inclement season of the year.

—Capt. Dougherty, of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiment, who was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, has showed the editor of the Washington *Republican* the small Bible and watch which he had on his left breast at the time, and which received the principal force of the bullet by which he was struck. The watch, of course, is thoroughly smashed. The bullet went about half through the Bible, and then worked out in fragments at one end.

—A young man, the son of a Chicago banker, who was sent into Alabama recently, by his father, to purchase some cotton, played a sharp trick on Ex-Gov. Bibb, who lives at Mooresville, near Decatur. Finding that the Ex-Governor had 200 bales of the staple which he had sworn to sell to no "Yankee," the Chicago cotton dealer managed to pass himself off as a German merchant. In this disguise he easily managed to purchase the coveted bales, which, few days since, reached a Northern market.

—Messrs. Kimball and Arnold, of Bath, Me., the individuals who purchased the steamer *Kensak*, which was wrecked at the Bahamas a few weeks ago, made a most fortunate speculation. They paid $825 for the wreck, and very much to their surprise succeeded in raising it. By expending $5,000, they will have a steamer worth at least $75,000, and perhaps $100,000.

—The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Washington, reiterates the statement that a Senator, in a recent interview with Mr. Lincoln, expressed a wish that he would resign and give Mr. Hamlin a chance. He offers to produce the gentleman who made the remark if the Senator who denied the occurrence will give his name to the public.

—Louis Gaborie, of Milton, Vt., a recruit in the Chittenden County Company of the Tenth Regiment, deliberately cut off two first fingers of his right hand last week in order to avoid going to the war. As he is a *left-handed* man, the recruiting officer thinks he can still do good service and may as well go.

—Lieuts. Good and Millwood, of the Seventy-second Pennsylvania, fought a duel a few days ago, at Harrison's Landing—an actual duel—all for the old cause of duels, a woman. They fought with navy pistols, at ten paces, and Good had his shin cracked, as his head seems to have been before. Both officers are very righteously, under arrest.

—Horace Edgerton, of Pawlet, Ver mont, wanted to get to Canada so badly that he disguised himself as a woman, in the hope of escaping. Marshal Dunn, at Rouse's Point, penetrated the disguise and detained the wearer.

—Gen. John B. Van Rensselaer sent to the Relief and Volunteer Committee in Albany on Wednesday, the sum of $525 to aid in obtaining recruits and giving relief to the families of volunteers.

—About eighty of the church bells which were captured at New-Orleans by Gen. Butler, have arrived at the foundry of Messrs. Meneeley, in West Troy.

—Col. Porter, of Niagara Falls, has so overworked himself in raising his regiment, that he is seriously ill.

—The sum of $1,401, contributed by Americans in Paris, has been received by Mr. Walcott, the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission in Boston.

—Col. Turchin, according to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, was acquitted by the Court-martial before which he was recently summoned.

—Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, and Attorney-General Bates, were in Philadelphia on Wednesday.

—Col. Van Valkenberg, of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, has been presented with a horse by Col. C. C. B. Walker, of Corning.

—It is very probable that Maj.-Gen. Kearney will soon have a command under Maj.-Gen. Pope.

LAW REPORTS.

More Infant Recruits—Deserters Lose Their Remedy.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel. Jacob J. Rosa vs. *Col. Geo. A. Buckingham.*—This is a proceeding on a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued to Col. Buckingham, to produce the body of George Rosa, who is alleged to be a minor, and unjustly detained by the respondent as Colonel of the Fifty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers. Col. Buckingham appeared with the body of the infant, and being sworn, testified that in March the said George Rosa enlisted in the Fifty-third Regiment, now at Camp Scroggs. That shortly after such enlistment, when extra bounty was offered by the Government, Rosa deserted, went to Ulster County and there enlisted again, for the purpose of receiving the extra bounty. That, happening to be in Ulster County, and seeing Rosa, the Colonel caused his arrest as a deserter, and had him sent back to Camp Scroggs. The deserter now petitions for his discharge, on the ground that he is a minor, under the age of sixteen. The Judge decided that having deserted, the minor has lost his remedy, and the writ must be discharged. Rosa was thereupon delivered into the custody of the Colonel.

James Crombie for the relator.

ANOTHER CASE.

People, ex rel. Herbert Pond vs. *Gen. Harvey Brown.*—Herbert Pond claims to be a minor and a British subject, and complains that he is unjustly detained at Fort Hamilton in the service of the United States. Gen. Brown appeared in person, and testified that Pond was a regularly enlisted soldier in the United States Army, and who had deserted from the service. He was recently arrested in Newark, N. J., and sent to Fort Hamilton. The Judge stated that, in view of the desertion proved against Pond, the validity of the enlistment could not be inquired into, and the writ must be dismissed.

Mr. Cozzans for relator.

Decision Postponed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

AUG. 15.—At the opening of the Court, the Judge stated that he had been unable to give the case of Ferdinand Dimanchi, on the motion in arrest of judgment, the investigation that he desired. A thorough understanding of the question would require a free research not only of the Acts of Congress, but the various maritime laws laid down by them. He therefore felt inclined to postpone the sentence till he could give the subject a stricter examination than he had been enabled to do up to this time.

Mr. Edwin James asked permission to send in further authorities on the points raised by him.

The Judge said that counsel could hand in their briefs with points at any time during next week.

After consultation between the counsel, the decision on the motion and pronouncing of the sentence was adjourned till the 9th of September.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Ann Giblin vs. *Matthew Giblin.*—Decree of divorce granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 15, 1862—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is quiet but firm at $6 81¼ @$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls.

CHEMICALS—The market is quiet, and we have only to notice sales of 150 tons Soda Ash, at 2¾c.

COFFEE—For West India descriptions, we still find a very dull market, prices remaining nominally the same. Rio is firmer, and moderately active. Sales of 378 bags. *ex Hedwig*, at 23c.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in active request; sales of 1,000,000 lbs. Lake Superior, &c., at 24c. cash.

COTTON—Manufacturers having entirely withdrawn from the market, the business has been very limited and prices are heavy and lower. We quote at 46½c.@47c. for Middling Uplands, and do. New-Orleans and Texas.

FISH—Dry Cod are dull and heavy; sales of 700 qtls. St. George's Bank at $4 00, and 800 qtls. French Fishery at $5 50. Other descriptions are very quiet, but prices generally are firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Western and State Flour continues in good request, and the market opened a shade firmer under light arrivals, especially of sound shipping brands; at the close, however, the demand is less active, and there is some heaviness perceptible. Trade brands are steady. The sales are 19,800 bbls., at $4 95@$5 12½ for Superfine State and Western; $5 25@$5 35 for Extra State; $5 40@$5 50 for fancy do.; $5 30@$5 50 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 50@$6 60 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 65@$6 25 for Trade brands do. Canadian Flour is in light supply and is quite firm; the demand is moderate; sales of 950 bbls. at $5 30 @$5 50 for the low grades of Extras, and $5 60@$6 25 for Trade brands. Southern Flour is in fair request and is quite firm; choice brands are not plenty and are wanted at full prices; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $5 30@ $5 90 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 for Trade brands. Rye Flour is firm and in fair demand; sales of 160 bbls. at $3 25@$4 30. Corn Meal is scarce and prices are firmer; sales of 300 bbls. Brandywine at $3 65, in store.

GRAIN—The Wheat market opened better, influenced by light arrivals, and a good demand to complete cargoes, but subsequently the inquiry subsided, and there was less firmness noticeable at the close. The demand is mainly for export. White especially is scarce, and quite firm. The sales reach 125,950 bushels, and consist of 13,200 bushels Chicago Spring at $1 11@$1 20½; 14,700 do. Racine Spring at $1 19@$1 22; 33,400 do. Milwaukee Club at $1 19@$1 24; 37,050 do. Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 24@ $1 25; 6,600 do. choice Amber Green Bay at $1 27; 12,600 do. Red Western at $1 29@$1 33; 4,400 do. Amber Michigan and Kentucky, at $1 36 @$1 38, the latter rate for new Kentucky; 3,000 do. new White Michigan at $1 55, and 450 do. White Kentucky at $1 55. Barley and Barley Malt are scarce, and continue quiet and nominal in price. Oats are scarce, and are again better and in request. Sales of Western and Canadian, at 47c.@50c., and State at 51c.@51½c. Rye is steady, and in limited demand. Sales of 2,600 bushels, at 76c.@78c. for common to fair Western, and 83c. for State. Corn is in good request for the East and for export, and is again firmer, though the demand is not quite so active, but the arrivals are light, and prices favor the seller. The transactions embrace 108,000 bushels, at 48c.@51c. for Heated; 52c.@58c. for Eastern Mixed; 59c.@60c. for Shipping do., and 65c. for Western Yellow.

HAY—The market is firm and the demand is fair; sales of 1,500 bales, at 66c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The market is very quiet yet steady; sales of 50 bales new at 15c.@20c. for Common to Prime.

LATHS—Are steady, and fairly active; sales of 300,000 Eastern, at $1 10, cash and 3 months.

LUMBER—The market is rather quiet, yet steady; sales of 90,000 feet Spruce Timber at $10 50, three months.

MOLASSES—There is a moderate business doing with the trade, at full prices. Sales of 175 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 32c., 25 hhds. Porto Rico, at 45c., and 34 do. Barbados, on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Are devoid of activity but the supply is insignificant and holders are indifferent sellers unless at full previous rates.

OILS—Linseed is in limited request but the supply is small and prices are firm at 92c.@93c. in casks, and 93c@94c. ₱ gallon, in bbls. Crude Whale is in limited demand at 56c.@60c., and Crude Sperm at $1 40 for choice.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is more active, and with limited arrivals closes quite firm; sales of 3,000 bbls. at $11 30@$11 37½ for Mess, and $9 87@$10 for Prime. Beef is steady and in moderate request; sales of 160 bbls. at $13 75@$14 for Plain Mess, and $14 75@$15 12½ for Extra. Beef Hams quiet at $13@ $16 50. Bacon is in limited demand; sales of 100 boxes Western short Ribbed at 6½c. Cut Meats are in better request at somewhat irregular rates; sales of 470 hhds. and tes. at 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, and 6c.@6½c. for Hams. Butter is in good request, and is a shade firmer. We quote Choice State at 17c.@ 18½c. in firkins. Cheese is in good demand, and is a shade better. We quote Choice and Extra State at 8c.@8¾c.

SALT—The market is less active, but prices generally are well maintained.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in moderate request, at 9¼c.@9c. Timothy Seed is quiet, at $1 75@$2. Rough Flax Seed is inactive, at $2@$2 10 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw continues in good, steady demand and prices are firmer and very strong at the close. The sales, to-day, embrace some 1,700 hhds., at 8¾c.@ 10¼c. for New-Orleans and 8c.@8¾c. for Cuba, and 718 boxes Havana, part at 7¾c.@8¼c. By auction: sales of 282 hhds. New-Orleans, at 9½c.@9¾c., four months. Refined is firm at 12¾c. for Hards.

TALLOW—The market is firm, and is more active; sales of 140,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@10¾c., for Western; 10¾c. for Eastern, and 10¾c.@11c. for City, the latter rate for 50 hhds. Butchers' Association. Rough Fat is firm, at 7c.

TOBACCO—There is not much doing in Kentucky, but the market is firmer and very stiff at the advance. We quote Lug at 10c.@11c.; Low Leaf, 12c.@13c.; Medium do., 14c.@15c.; good to fine, 16c. @17c.; choice to selections, 19c.@22c. Other kinds are also in moderate request but steady; sales of 113 hhds. Kentucky, at 10c.@11c., and 127 cases Seed Leaf, at 9½c.@16c.

WHISKY—The inquiry is very limited, but the market is again a shade firmer; sales of 160 bbls. at 31½c. for State and 32c. for Ohio.

FREIGHTS—Are rather dull, and rates are lower, closing heavily. To Liverpool—the engagements are 60,000 bushels Wheat, at 10¾d., in bulk, and 11½d., in bags; 8,000 bushels Corn at 10¾d.; 1,900 barrels Flour, at 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d.; 200 tons Tallow and Lard, at 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon, at 37s. 6d.; 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 40s.; 150 bales Hemp, at 40s. To London—1,800 barrels Flour, 3s. 10½d. @4s. To Glasgow—2,100 barrels Flour, at 4s.; 350 tierces Lard, at 40s. To Antwerp—1,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 6d. The Charters are: A vessel to Cork and a market, with 15,000 bushels Wheat at 13¾d.; a British bark, to Cork, for orders, with 20,000 bushels Wheat, at 14d. in bulk; another British bark on the same voyage with Wheat, at 14d.; a British brig, with 13,000 bushels Wheat, to Dublin, Bristol or Plymouth, at 12½d., in bulk; an American bark, to Glasgow at 13¾d., for Wheat, in bags, and 4s. for Flour; a British schooner, of 1,200 barrels' capacity, to Windward, at $1 ₱ barrel, and port charges; an American schooner, of 1,000 barrels, on the same voyage, on the same terms; a bark, of 350 tons, and a brig, of 285 tons, were chartered to the Government, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 7
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. —
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 23
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Manchester* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

A CARD.

W. H. DISBROW has the happiness to inform his numerous friends that his son W. H. DISBROW, Jr., (who was reported killed at the battle of Gaines' Mill, in front of Richmond, on the 27th of June,) has been providentially restored to him. He was severely wounded and taken prisoner at Savage's Station, from thence taken to Richmond, from whence he was exchanged and returned by the steamer *Commodore* to Philadelphia, where I found him at the Broad-st. Hospital, to the chief Surgeon of which, Dr. John Neill, and assistants, and the lady volunteer nurses we return our grateful thanks for the many kind attentions received at their hands.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to extract teeth positively without pain or danger, under their new chemically-purified chloroform. All dental operations on terms to suit the times. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Stilwell and Baldwin, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Parker.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murray-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO LADIES; SITUAtion on the Hudson or the sea-shore preferred. Address, immediately, stating locality, terms, &c., Mrs. R., No. 305 West 21st-st.

BOARDING.—BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN a private family in the country by addressing E. H. N., Bloomfield Post-office, Bloomfield, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COTTAGE WITH EIGHT rooms, on Smith-av., East New-York. Price $1,400, which may be paid for $200 down and balance in small quarterly payments. Also, a brick cottage and 3 lots, $1,750; one block from Atlantic-av. cars. Easy payments. CHARLES R. MILLER, East New-York, or C. TRUAX, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HANDSOME three-story brown-stone house, No. 105 Lexington-av., near 2d-st. A desirable house in every respect, rent low. JOHN VANDERBILT, No. 24 Fulton-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 161 Broome-st., 25x85 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 80 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to A. KNOLD, CONSABLE & CO., Nos. 2 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 64 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 160 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.

WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 426 Hudson-st.

COAL, &c.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COALS.

Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges AT $6 00 PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.

Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G," American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 20th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, preaches on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M. The sixth lecture on the *Lord's Prayer*, and *Flowers for the Children*, No. 6. In the EVENING, the second lecture on *Good News*. Sunday-School at 9 and 4 o'clock. Lecture and prayer-meeting every Tuesday evening.

REV. RUFUS W. CLARK, WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, morning and evening, in the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President-sts., Brooklyn, at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. In the evening he will, by request, repeat the discourse on *Our National Crisis*. This Church will be open as usual during the month of August for morning and evening service.

BROADWAY MEETING OF THE Christian Alliance, at the City Assembly Rooms on SUNDAY EVENING, will be in respect to our sinning and suffering country, our duty as patriots and Christians in respect thereto. Speakers—CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., Rev. CHAS. CHAUCER GOSS, and others.

A FREE GOSPEL.—THE METHODIST CHURCH in 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Rev. Dr. FLOY, Pastor—is open for divine worship every Sunday. Seats free. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. JAMES CAUGHEY, recently from a tour in England, will occupy the pulpit on SUNDAY.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, EVERY SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Subject on Sunday Morning—*Safety and Comfort of the People of God.* Evening—*Glad Tidings.*

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Summit and Henry sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor,

Rev. R. M. HATFIELD,

At 10½ and 7¾ P. M.

Trustees in attendance at the doors to seat strangers.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY—A TERrible evil. To prevent and suppress it, we will furnish each of the 200,000 new recruits with a Temperance Tract, if means are furnished. Donations received at this office. JOHN MARSH, Secretary A. T. U., No. 5 Park Bank.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here.

PREACHING FOR THE CRISIS.—THE Prophet SNOW—so called—will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on *The Signs of the Times, in Fulfillment of Prophecy.* Seats free, and strangers particularly invited.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST—LEXington-av., corner of 35th-st., Rev. C. R. DUPUIS, Rector, will be kept open for service on every SUNDAY, during the summer. Hours of service 10½ A. M., and 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th st., Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Rev. Mr. SCOTT will officiate in this Church on SABBATH next at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Services in this church at the above hours every SABBATH.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, in the Hall, corner of 3rd-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Youths' Missionary Meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST. CORner Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., assistant minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER OF Madison and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Dr. HARDENBURGH may be expected to preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF Sixth-av. and 22d-st. Divine service in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 8 in the EVENING. Rev. J. L. CUMMINGS, D. D., President of the Wesleyan University, will preach.

IS IT RIGHT FOR CHRISTIANS TO ENLIST?—Rev. HENRY KIMBALL will preach upon this subject in the First-st. Presbyterian Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open for Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., is expected to preach, and the public are invited to attend.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

AT THE 20TH-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. ROWLAND CONNOR will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Services every Sabbath at the same hour.

THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP HUGHES will preach in St. Patrick's Cathedral on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PREMises No. 423 Broad-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., the homestead of the late Wm. Shugard, deceased. The house is brick, has fifteen rooms, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot is 66 feet front and rear by 350 feet deep, extending through to Orchard-st., well stocked with choice fruit, in full bearing, and fine stables. It is convenient to the depôt, and one of the most desirable residences in the city. Price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. A. RIGHTER, Executor, No. 264 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The property of the undersigned, comprising a frame house, 35 feet square, with an addition on the kitchen, a good cellar, four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and three finished rooms in the attic; one and a half acres of ground, two cisterns, a never-failing well of excellent water; also, barn and poultry-house. The property is all in first-rate order, and only about five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. For further particulars apply at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 80 Wall-st., or on the premises. D. B. DENSLOW.

A PLEASANT HOUSE FOR SALE—NEAR South Orange, desirable for a person engaged in business in the City, it being within an hour's ride of Cortlandt-st. ferry; house new and tasty; location very attractive and healthy; a large garden, well stocked with vegetables of all kinds; price to suit the times; terms easy. Apply to JOHN W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$8,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 346 Washington-st.

BUILDING PLOTS AND COTTAGES AT BERGEN.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York, by stage or horse cars; splendid view of the City; 70 to 80 feet above the water; each for sale; price $1,100 to $10,000. Also, building plots, from 2 to 5 city lots each, price $200 and upwards. Apply at No. 11 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, delightfully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE, A HOUSE and acre of ground; house two-story and attic, frame, filled in with brick and built in the best manner; situated in the most eligible part of the place. For terms, which are very easy, address Box No. 2,360 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE TABLE, FOUR SPAcious, unfurnished rooms, and the exclusiveness of a first-class elegant home, can be had by a party of gentlemen or a family of high standing wishing to live liberally, in a superior new house, where there are no small children or boarders. Address, with name, OWNER, 5th-av., near 32d-st., or Box No. 169 *Times* Office, until September. Would take four large mirrors and a suite of dining-room furniture of the party.

**BOARDING.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES.
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Committee, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 Broad-st., Room No. 9.
Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.
Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the rate of 40 cents.
M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—New-York, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862, the privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company: in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1862.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, } OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., } No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 26th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, } TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 9, 1862.
DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable 15th inst.
The transfer books will be closed till the 18th inst., inclusive.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, } No. 48 Wall, corner William-st., Aug. 7, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable to stockholders or their representatives on the 9th August inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
JEFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. K. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM.
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT	O. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
HILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. B. ESQ.,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH.
T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' (SAVINGS) BANK,
No. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For filling sunken lots on block bounded by Fortieth and Forty-first streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and for a sewer in Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on north side of Fortieth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; on west side of Eleventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; on both sides of Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 9, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, } August 6, 1862.
NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given that the Croton water will be introduced into the New Grand Reservoir on TUESDAY, August 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
The public are respectfully invited to witness the consummation of this great work, without further notice.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

PROPOSALS.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.
The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 18th day of August, 1862, for furnishing the bricks, cement and sand, required for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.
There will be required about 400,000 bricks, 5,000 barrels of Cement, 30,000 bushels of sand—but these quantities will be increased or diminished, as may be found necessary.
Five hundred barrels of cement are needed which will set very quickly, and entirely to the satisfaction of the Engineer.
Forms for proposals may be obtained at this office. They will be indorsed, "Proposals for Brick," "for Cement," or "for Sand," as the case may be, and directed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON,
Chief Engineer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for supplying the following articles of lumber, viz.:
100,000 feet 2-inch spruce plank.
100,000 feet 1-inch pine boards.
The above lumber to be of good merchantable quality, subject to inspection, and to be delivered on board such vessels as may be employed to transport it, which vessels will be placed at convenient locations for its shipment.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Asst. Quartermaster-Gen.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for one thousand (1,000) army wagons. Bidders will state the shortest time of delivery. Proposals will be received for any portion of the above number. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and those proposing to deliver them in the shortest time will have the preference. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, the whole to be delivered in Philadelphia, subject to inspection.
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, } WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief-Clerk.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON CITY, July 29, 1862.
DOMESTIC NITRE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office for supplying the navy with DOMESTIC NITRE, either crude or refined.
JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.
Times and *Evening Post* please copy, and send bills and receipts in duplicate, with copy of advertisement, to the Navy Agent, Washington, D. C., for payment.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 25th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct.
Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 8, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until the 23d instant, for supplying shipchandlery for the revenue cutters and boats on this station, for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1863. Lists of the articles required will be furnished, on application at this office.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Toms River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:45 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.		FROM THIRTIETH-ST.	
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.		7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.	
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.		10,40 P. M., (Sundays included.)	

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 25, 1862.
ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-law6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—Dated July 22, 1862.
SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy26-law 6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.
M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS,
ISAAC HENDRICKS, } Executors.
m29-law6mS*

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 134 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumphs of medicine. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other deli cate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvellous agent resurrects manhood in the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him so guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, 340 W. Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

MEN WHO ARE FEEBLE, OLD TOO soon, or nervous, and those who wish not to become so, should all read the new book on the PHYSIOLOGY AND DERANGEMENTS OF THE MALE SYSTEM, by Dr. F. Hollick, author and lecturer. Ninety-eighth edition. Colored plates and wood cuts. 300 pages. Sent free by post, to any address, for $1. Direct to Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours 10 to 2.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWNING of womanhood, the age of maturity and the change of life, speedily cured by Dr. J. N. PHELPS' Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies and escape imposition and drugging. Address Box 848 New-York Post-office.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 306 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.
The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAUBY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons. E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $35.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATUR

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

Passage of Troops Toward the Seat of War.

Old Massachusetts Going to the War.

THE GREAT MOVEMENT BEGUN.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, the Thirty-third Regiment Massachusetts State Volunteers, under command of Col. Albert C. Magi, arrived at Jersey City on board the Sound steamer of the Stonington line, *Plymouth Rock*. A large concourse of people lined the docks, and as the regiment disembarked to take the Philadelphia cars, the air shook with the cheers of the throng. The regiment is one of the finest in the service, and although it has been raised and organized within a very few weeks, is already a model of discipline and drill, as well as of equipment. Its headquarters was at Camp Stanton, near Lynnfield, in the Old Bay State. The Colonel of the regiment is an Italian by birth, and served for some sixteen years in the army of Sardinia. He also claims to have accompanied and fought side by side with the patriot Garibaldi in his South American campaigns. Having rapidly acquired here the reputation of an accomplished soldier, Col. Magi has found little difficulty in recruiting his regiment up to the Government standard, and he now again takes the field to renew the honors he so gallantly won as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers at the storming and capture of the rebel defences on Roanoke Island. The position he held in the Twenty-first Col. Magi attained by sheer merit, rising from the ranks almost at a stride. The soldiers of the Thirty-third were uniformed in the regular army suit, and armed with the Enfield rifle and fluted bayonet.

We subjoin, for the benefit of the thousands who are interested in this, the first regiment sent off to the seat of war by Massachusetts under the new levy, the list of officers:

Field and Staff—Colonel, Albert C. Maggi, of Boston; Lieut.-Colonel, Adin B. Underwood, of Newton; Major, Jas. L. Bates, of Weymouth; Adjutant, Alston W. Tebbetts, of Boston; Quartermaster, William E. Richardson, of Boston; Chaplain, Rev. Daniel Foster, (Unitarian,) of Kansas; Surgeon, Orin Warren, of West Newbury; Assistant-Surgeons, Wm. S. Brown, of Boston, Daniel P. Gage, of Lowell.

Captains—Thomas D. Rand, of Boston; Charles E. Jones, of Lowell; John C. Wyman, of Boston; Wm. B. Lamson, of Lowell; Godfrey Ryder, Jr., of Provincetown; James Brown, of Taunton; David T. Dunbar, of Boston; William H. H. Hinds, of Groton; Edward B. Blasland, of Boston; Elisha Doane, of New-Bedford; James Parson, of Lowell; B. Frank Rogers, of Boston.

First Lieutenants—Baldwin T. Peabody, of Lowell; Wm. P. Mudge, of Boston; Benj. F. Talbot, of Boston; Charles F. Richards, of Boston; Cyrus E. Graves, of Boston; Edward J. Vose, of Taunton; D. Moody Prescott, of Lowell; James W. George, of Brighton; James F. Rowe, of Stoneham; Bradley Dean, of Boston; James F. Chipman, of New-Bedford; Caleb Philbrick, of Lowell.

Second Lieutenants—George F. Adams, of Belmont; Henry W. Gore, of Boston; Joseph P. Thompson, of Lowell; Charles W. Lovell, Jr., of Boston; Frank E. Frothingham, of Charlestown; Caleb Blood, of Boston; George M. Walker, of Newton; Naaman B. Turner, of Reading; J. Henry Williams, of Lynn; Charles H. Nye, of New-Bedford; George W. Rose, of Lowell; Lebbene H. Mitchell, of Cambridge.

About 12 o'clock, the Thirty-third took the cars and started on the southward journey. They will be ultimately quartered at Arlington Heights in a camp of instruction, where their military education will be completed before they are sent in to the field.

We must not omit to mention that a fine brass band of twenty-four pieces, to be supported at the voluntary expense of the regiment, accompanied it. This corps of musicians played some splendid patriotic airs as the train that bore it away moved amid deafening hurrahs from the depôt.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS S. V.

This substantial regiment is announced to leave Boston to-morrow, and will therefore pass through this City on Monday morning. It is completely equipped and uniformed, and is said to be one of the best corps in the new, if not in the old, service.

THE FIFTY-THIRD N. Y. V.

Col. Buckingham has received his marching orders, and the regiment will leave its encampment, near the Red House, Harlem, and march to the East River docks on Monday next.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE TROOPS.

A body of recruits and convalescent soldiers, belonging to the Fifth New-Hampshire Volunteers, arrived in the City yesterday, under the care of the Colonel, Cross, and Assistant-Surgeon Shields. The Fifth belongs to Gen. Richardson's Division of the Army of the Potomac. After a few hours' detention, the whole party passed on for Washington.

The Ninth N. H. V. is also full, and may be expected here in a very few days. The Tenth and Eleventh, from the same brave little State, are nearly ready, and will soon give us the parting salute. The swarms of the "Northern Hive" are coming in with approaching Autumn, and their bayonet-stings will "hurt somebody" further South.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING-OFFICE.

Somewhere in the neighborhood of 300 recruits were yesterday mustered in at the White-street office for regiments now in the field. This is about the daily average for the past week. The process, as now performed, appears to be needlessly elaborate and tedious and might easily be amended. Especially tiresome is the number of signatures required from each individual volunteer. Every paper must be signed in duplicate, triplicate or quadruplicate until the patience of both recruit and recruiting-officer is fairly exhausted—aggravatingly so when the former has received but limited instruction in the mysteries of caligraphic art. The payment of bounties has been greatly facilitated by the abolition of checks. The recruit now receives his cash on the spot after attaching his name to the receipts. In one week nearly $31,000 has been disbursed in payment of the United States bounties alone.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

The increase of business coming into the office of the State Quartermaster-General, has rendered it necessary to procure enlarged accommodations for its transaction. The store No. 324 Canal-street, and running through to Lispenard, has been leased as an auxiliary dépôt, and is now filled with immense quantities of stores belonging to the Department, as also with a considerable quantity of stores belonging to the General Government. The former are served out to the new, the latter to the old regiments. Mr. J. De Groot, of Gen. Anthon's Staff, has the superintendence of the new office. Extensive preparations are being made to accumulate sufficient uniforms and equipments to meet the requisitions of the coming militia draft.

THE FIFTEENTH (ENGINEER) REGIMENT.

Col. John McLeod Murphy has gained for himself and his regiment as enviable a reputation as that borne by any body of troops in the service. Others may have gained more sanguinary laurels on the field of battle, but none have performed more useful services. In bridge-building, road-making and the innumerable engineering necessities of a grand army in position or on the march, they have rendered invaluable aid, and have proved that they are skillful artisans under the command of capable and scientific officers. They have done fighting, too, and done it well; but their chief glories have been won with implements that require brain as well as muscle to wield them. Of course, the regiment is composed of a very superior class of men. There are, indeed, few regiments in any army that can exhibit a greater amount of organized intelligence and natural fertility of resource. It is, of all regiments belonging to this State, the one to which mechanics and men cunning in handicraft should attach themselves. The pay is proportionably larger than that of soldiers of the line, and certain privileges are accorded them as a set-off to the extra work they are sometimes called on to perform. Col. John McLeod Murphy, the commander of the Fifteenth, has the respect and affection of every man and officer under his charge. He has always preserved in the regiment the strictest, but at the same time, the most discriminating and kindly system of discipline, and, as a natural consequence, when in those terrible Chickahominy Swamps, other camps were filthy and other men dying off like sheep with disease, the camp of the Fifteenth was a model of neatness and cleanliness, and the men scarcely knew what sickness meant. This is the kind of Colonel for sensible men to volunteer with, and there can be no doubt that sensible men when they know the facts of the matter will make him their selection. The Fifteenth only wants a few men, comparatively speaking, and ought to be filled up in less than a week. Lieut.-Col. Colgate is on here for recruiting duty, and has opened an office at No. 32 Spring-street.

LES ENFANS PERDUS.

This regiment—so says the *Courier des Etats Unis*—is in a state of demoralization, owing to the arrest of its commander, Col. Corcoran. The causes which have operated to this result are supposed to be the same as brought about the ruin and disbandment of the D'Epineuil Zouaves. Two finer regiments have never gone from the City, nor any that have had more favors shown them up to the time that the incompetency of their officers was proved. It is to be hoped that "*Les Enfans Perdus*" will be taken in hand before the organization dissolves. Either new officers should be appointed, who will keep the men together, or a consolidation should be enforced with, say, the gallant Fifty-fifth. No legitimate "*Enfans*" would object to the Baron De Trobriand for his Colonel.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

The splendid new uniforms served out to Gen. Sickles' Brigade are having an attractive effect upon the large class of young men who count personal vanity amongst their characteristics. Personal vanity and courage very often go together, though, and a soldier is all the better for taking a pride in his personal appearance. The brigade recruiting station in the Park has a crowd about it all day long.

THE DURYEE ZOUAVES.

The Fifth is a fine instance in point, of how pride in personal appearance and a distinctive uniform, will generate in a regiment an *esprit du corps* that makes those possessing it models of good conduct in camp, and Paladins of bravery in battle. It is to be hoped the recruits for the Fifth will have uniforms given them like their veteran comrades. The white leggings now served out to them are unsightly. Let the regiment have one of the new French sets of uniforms. Recruits come in rapidly to Capt. Carr at his station opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Broadway.

HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

A number of respectable young men have volunteered into this famous organization. They could not select a better. They will find suitable companionship, plenty of gathered laurels to share, and plenty of fresh laurels in store for them to help in gathering.

METROPOLITAN GUARD.

Lieut. James H. Bradley, who acted as Aid-de-Camp to Col. Riker, of the Anderson Zouaves, when that gallant officer was slain, has been appointed by Gov. Morgan Adjutant of the First Regiment of the Metropolitan Guard. Lieut. Bradley was indorsed by Gen. Couch for bravery and coolness on the field. The First Metropolitan Guard is nearly filled, and will probably be the first ready of the City regiments. The Second Metropolitan Guard is doing well. It will be more distinctively a police regiment than its predecessors, many policemen joining it to escape the draft, and a number of captains and sergeants accepting commissions in it as officers. Gen. Van Vechten inspected the First Regiment on Thursday afternoon, in their camp at Staten Island. He expressed himself to Col. Trumbull as delighted with the appearance of the men.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

Col. Elias Peissner can now parade some six hundred men, and the prospects are he will muster in the minimum regimental number before next week is through. The Senatorial Committee of his District are working hard for him, and he has some energetic and indomitable officers who are determined to fill up their companies with volunteers. The camp at Turtle Bay is one of the liveliest places in the neighborhood of the City. Headquarters, Lincoln Hall, Houston-street, and there are several recruiting tents in the Park.

FIRST NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

The two companies of "Monitors" have been a powerful reinforcement to Col. Gurney's First National Volunteers. With them and the men he has otherwise enlisted he can parade between five and six hundred men. Headquarters, Mozart Hall, No. 814 Broadway. Recruiting stations all over the City.

COL. ULLMANN'S REGIMENT.

Men who want the whole of their bounty directly they enlist should volunteer with Lieut. Bishop, who is detailed to fill up Col. Daniel Ullmann's, now before the enemy. Lieut. Bishop has a fund at his disposal, from which these bounties are at once disbursed, without waiting for official formalities. He is stationed at the wooden hut on the main line of traffic through the City Hall Park.

ANTHON ARTILLERY.

The recruiting tents of this corps in the Park are doing a brisk business. The artillery service is well paid, and has many special attractions to young men of an adventurous turn of mind.

CONVALESCENTS RETURNING.

Col. Pross, of the Fifth New-Hampshire Regiment, yesterday left the Park Barracks with fifty convalescent soldiers, to join his regiment at the seat of war. There are only about half a dozen invalids now in the Park Barracks.

STANTON LEGION.

The Stanton Legion, Colonel W. H. Allen, has now in quarters, in the camp at New-Dorp, and on recruiting service in the City, over four hundred and fifty men. It is the earnest desire of the officers of the Stanton Legion, that the regiment shall be filled altogether with volunteers, and from present prospects they will be successful. The following is a list of officers of the Stanton Legion, appointed up to this date: Colonel, W. H. Allen; Lieutenant-Colonel, ——; Major, R. L. Van Wagenen; Adjutant, W. W. Horton; Quartermaster, U. S. Lowe; Surgeon, W. R. Rockwell, M. D.; Captains, W. H. Jenner, C. A. Du Moulin, D. Tuomey, J. W. Drummond, W. F. Penfield, W. H. Badger, —— Le Gendre, N. Servatius, —— Chappel, J. H. Brennan, G. Tucker; First Lieutenants, A. B. Marston, H. Morrison, W. H. Van Brunt, —— Ferra, —— Connelly, L. O. V. Ham, J. Flynn, W. L. Lindsay, —— Black; Second Lieutenants, —— Henderson, —— Thompson, W. H. Poole, R. Reilley, C. F. Brennan. Recruits of Companies A and F, Capts. Jenner and Du Moulin, are received at their tents in the Park, and also for Capt. Jenner's Company at the Regimental Headquarters, No. 174 Grand-street.

AN OFFER TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Alexander Ostrander, of 239 Broadway, offers his services free of charge to the families of all persons residing in this city volunteering after to-day, under the present calls, in obtaining bounties, arrears of pay, allowance, pension, &c., to which they may be entitled by the disability of the volunteer during service.

AN AID FUND FOR THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

Washington Chapter, No. 2, O. U. A., at its meeting on August 14, passed a resolution appropriating the sum of $2 per week to the families of each of its members who should volunteer for the war.

GEN. HILLHOUSE'S ORDER.

A CORRECTION.

Owing to an imperfection in our copy of Adjt.-Gen. Hillhouse's order relative to drafting, an error was made in the last sentence of the first section of the document. It should have read:

"To enable the Commissioners to comply with this provision, they will cause to be written or printed on the ballots, in addition to the name, the town in which the person resides; and whenever the number of names drawn for any town shall *equal the deficiency of such town*, they will reject all ballots drawn subsequently representing residents of such town."

PATRIOTISM OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

We stated yesterday the fact that Secretary Seward proposed to raise fifteen volunteers by the State Department, as its quota. A little incident, which occurred yesterday, still further illustrates Secretary Seward's patriotism. During the morning he sent a note to Capt. Harrower, (who is engaged in recruiting District soldiers,) requesting him to send to his office eight recruits. They were sent, and as soon as they appeared before the Secretary, he handed one of them a neat little package, upon which they retired and opened the mysterious envelope, when, to their surprise, they discovered a fifty-dollar Treasury note for each one of them.—*Washington Star, 15th.*

THE POLICE AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1862.

The Board of Police is successfully engaged in raising two regiments to serve during the war, and it is believed that several regiments could be speedily raised, if the Board could satisfy the solicitude of recruits that their families would be subsisted during their absence.

For this purpose, and that the quota required of the State should be obtained by voluntary enlistment, rather than by draft, the Board of Police respectfully solicit subscriptions from the public. If means by the liberality of citizens be provided for the subsistence of the families of recruits, it will be distributed in the following manner:

First—The families of recruits will be classified according to Police Precincts.

Second—The numbers and ages of the families of each recruit will be ascertained by personal visitation of a competent policeman of the Precinct in which the family may reside.

Third—The reports of the policeman so detailed will be recorded in a book at the Station-house of the Precinct and at the Central Department.

Fourth—On every alternate Monday, after the departure of the First Regiment, each family will be visited by a patrolman, whose duty will be to inquire into the health and condition of the families visited, and whether changes have taken place during the preceding fortnight, and report thereon to the Captain of his Precinct.

Fifth—On every alternate Tuesday, the wife or representative of the family known to the Captain of the Precinct to be such, to go to the Station-house and there receive the sum allotted for said family, giving a receipt therefor.

Sixth—On every Friday, reports to be transmitted by the Chief Clerk to the Colonels of regiments to which the recruits are attached, setting forth the information obtained during the preceding month and the sum of money paid to the family of each recruit.

Seventh—Provision will be made for forwarding to recruits letters, packages, &c., and for the distribution of letters from recruits to their families.

LIBERAL OFFER TO VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Believing that it will be a source of true pride to every citizen, and that it will result greatly to the enduring honor of our State, to have her full quota of soldiers furnished without a resort to drafting—desirable as a conscription may be in some respects—and wishing to do what we can to forward this important movement, we hereby offer $1,000 to one hundred able-bodied men, ($10 each,) who will enlist, before the 25th inst., in either of the old regiments mentioned below. This bounty will be paid to each man by our agent, at No. 79 White-street, on being sworn into the service:

Sixty-fifth Regiment, (First U. S. Chasseurs,) organized by Col. John Cochrane—recruiting office No. 544 Broadway.

Fifty-first Regiment, Col. R. B. Potter—recruiting office No. 293 Broadway, Room No. 3.

Thirty-eighth Regiment, Col. J. H. Hobart Ward—recruiting office No. 296 Broome-street.

One Hundred and Second Regiment, Col. F. B. Van Buren—recruiting office No. 480 Broadway.

Yours, &c., LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.
No. 25 Park-place, New-York, Aug. 15, 1862.

[The above will doubtless be the beginning of an extensive movement among the dry goods houses of this City toward filling up the regiments now in the field. Efforts will, we understand, be made at once to organize an association and raise a fund for this purpose. Mr. Ludington, of the above firm, we hear, has just given $500 to Putnam, his native county, to help enlistments there.]

GREAT WAR MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Kings County Aroused—$200,000 to be Raised for Bounties—Fifty Dollars to be Paid to Each Volunteer—What Kings County has Already Done—Speech of Gen. Sickles.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Kings County was held last evening in the Court of Sessions Room, City Hall, which was filled to overflowing, and hundreds, if not thousands, went away, because unable to obtain admittance.

At 8 o'clock Gen. Crooke called the meeting to order, and read the call for the meeting, as published in yesterday's papers, after which the following officers of the meeting were elected:

President—Conklin Brush.

Vice-Presidents—Samuel Sloan, A. A. Low, A. M. White, J. D. Sparkman, Nicholas Wyckoff, Edward Rowe, Seymour L. Heustead, J. C. Brevort, Henry A. Kent, J. S. T. Stranahan, J. H. Frothingham, Charles Stanton, John D. Cocks, Hosea Webster.

Secretaries—Walter S. Griffith, George W. White, John L. Spader.

Gen. Crooke then took the stand, and said that the occasion which had brought them together was known to all. It had been said that Kings County had done less than other counties. This was a mistake, as he would show. It was the militia of New-York and Brooklyn that saved Washington, at the outbreak of this rebellion. This was the first draft upon us. Again, after the first call for volunteers, New-York and Brooklyn furnished nearly all the soldiers that went from the State. In 1861, Kings County furnished 10,000 men to the defence of the country, while many of the interior counties did scarcely nothing. In addition to the volunteer regiments and militia that went from Kings County, thousands from this county enlisted in New-York regiments. At least 2,000 Germans from Kings County had enlisted in regiments out of the county. These were facts that ought to be known abroad, as they are well known here, and they furnished a reason for the comparative inactivity of enlistments at the present time. Kings County depleted herself comparatively in 1861; still she was ready to do more, and would willingly do all that she could. At this very moment hundreds of Brooklyn men were enlisting in New-York. This should not be. Brooklyn should hold out inducements as great as were offered in New-York, or else her sons would go there to enlist. They could not be blamed for so doing. The only way to do was to make the property of Kings County do its duty in the premises. He had been directed to offer resolutions calling upon the Board of Supervisors to raise $200,000 (applause) and to offer a bounty of $50 to every recruit, in addition to all other bounties. [Great applause.] This was the only practical way to raise volunteers. There were men enough ready to enlist, but they must have something for the support of their families, and this bounty, in addition to the other bounties offered, would go a good way toward the support of the soldiers' families in their absence.

Gen. Crooke closed by reading the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The County of Kings has heretofore furnished volunteers and militia for the service of the United States to an extent far exceeding its proportional quota, as compared with the rest of the State, and for that reason, *and none other*, it seems slow to furnish its quota under the present call; this meeting of citizens of Kings County, called for the purpose of assisting volunteering, deems it proper and just to re-capitulate: that hitherto, and whilst many parts of the State now nobly responding to the call for volunteers furnished but few men, the County of Kings did send out more than 10,000 volunteers.

That on the urgency of the President's first call for militia, in April, 1861, Kings County furnished two regiments—Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth—and in May, 1861, the Fourteenth Regiment Volunteers for the war.

That the Thirteenth and Forty-seventh Militia now are in service in Virginia and Maryland, under the requisition of May, 1862.

That the First Long Island, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Eighty-seventh, Ninetieth and Fifth Heavy Artillery Volunteers have been raised in Kings County.

That many of the regiments nominally raised in the City of New-York, have been largely recruited in Kings County.

That, especially, most of the German regiments from New-York have been filled up with recruits from Kings County, to the extent of thousands.

That with these facts we show a reason why our county appears less ready than usual to respond to the call; in reality, we are less able, but not less willing. Therefore,

Resolved, That notwithstanding the previous exertions and volunteering from this County, we are not exhausted in men or means, nor faltering in zeal or spirit.

Resolved, That the honor and interest of this county, and our duty and patriotism to our country, require every exertion to fill up our quota from volunteers instead of by a draft.

Resolved, That other localities having offered inducements by bounties sufficient to draw off numbers of recruits from this county to enlist from other places, it is necessary and judicious to counteract the natural effect of such operation by offering an additional bounty for enlistments in the County of Kings.

Resolved, That in the present situation of affairs, it is recommended that the Board of Supervisors of King's County borrow the sum of $200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay a bounty of $50, cash down, to every recruit enlisting before the 1st day of September next in this county; and that this bounty be paid additional to all other bounties from the State or the United States.

Resolved, That in addition, all citizens are requested and urged to contribute their money and personal exertions to help on the enlistments; all is necessary, and with all, all can be accomplished.

The resolution to pay each volunteer $50 cash down was received with great applause.

Alderman Leech moved to amend by making the sum to be raised $500,000.

A gentleman asked if the Mayor would not veto the appropriation.

Gen. Crooke said that the Mayor had nothing to do with it.

Mayor Kalbfleisch said he would reply to the gentleman, by asking him if he had ever known the Mayor to veto any appropriation for the volunteers? He would be personally responsible for $5,000 of the money proposed to be raised. [Immense applause.]

Alderman Leech moved that $500,000 be appropriated, and that $200,000 be for the volunteers, and $300,000 for the families of volunteers.

Mayor Kalbfleisch wanted to know where the money was to be obtained—the whole thing was illegal, but $200,000 could probably be raised.

Mr. Leech urged his motion. A man who goes as a private ought to have $20 per month more than his pay as a soldier. Wages were good now, and why should not the soldier have money to support his family as well as the men who do not go to the war?

Gen. Crooke said they had met for business purposes, and they should not attempt to do too much. The bounty proposed was to induce young men to go, and men with large families he would advise to stay at home.

Alderman Leech moved that the sum be $300,000, instead of $200,000.

Mr. Cammeyer moved that each volunteer be paid $100 each.

Mayor Hall asked if the quota of Kings County was not 8,000 men.

Gen. Crooke said that 4,000 was the quota of the draft, and that 2,000 of the volunteer quota had already enlisted—leaving 6,000 to be raised.

After some further informal discussion, the original resolution was adopted unanimously.

At this stage of the meeting Brig.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles entered the room and was received with the most enthusiastic applause. Three cheers in his honor were called for and given with a will. When the tumult had somewhat subsided he was called upon for a speech, and, mounting the platform, he addressed the audience substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. SICKLES.

Mr. President and Fellow-citizens: I regret that the state of my health is such as to prevent my doing justice to the occasion. The labor of the past twelve days has so far overtasked my strength, and the want of recent habitude of addressing public assemblies, that I find myself after a brief campaign a candidate for the sick list for the first time since the war broke out. I trust that the notice which has brought us here will be a sufficient excuse for any disappointment you may receive in the lack of interest of what I have to say. I am glad to see that the cities are arousing. Up to this time the cities have been behind the towns and villages almost everywhere, and especially in the State of New-York. My observations in a recent tour through the western counties of the State satisfy me that no draft will be required to fill their quota under both calls. [Applause.] But the cities have yet to prove a patriotism and devotion to the cause equal to the crisis. From what I have seen to-night, however, outside this hall, where thousands of people are gathered, I am convinced that Brooklyn means to do her duty. You have no responsibility beyond the borders of your city, but this opulent community has a duty to perform among the foremost of all the cities in the country. No city has more at stake, except New-York, than Brooklyn. Why are the cities so far behind the country? This is a question that should receive the thoughtful consideration of all. You have not felt the burden of the war. You have had brave men in the field, I know. I have met them in the field; I have had some of them in my command. One of the most gallant men in my brigade—as gallant a soldier as ever drew a sword—I refer to Col. William R. Barnetzer—is a Brooklyn man. Another gallant officer commanding the Second Regiment of my brigade is also a native of your City and a son of her former Mayor. I refer to Col. Geo. B. Hall. [Applause.] Among the rank and file also are everywhere to be seen the men who represent the patriotism and gallantry of Brooklyn. Up to the present time the cities have perhaps done their duty, but no more. Our whole State has been comparatively free from the burdens of the war. What have we suffered in comparison with what our fathers suffered in the Revolution? Then all Long Island was a battle-ground? Our whole State, from Greenport to the Lakes, was a campaigning ground, and every threshold suffered the privations of war. But thus far in this conflict a stranger in your city or anywhere within the limits of the State would almost need to be told that the country was at war.

Little would he think that we were engaged in a war the most terrible of modern times. Most branches of business are flourishing as usual. Now, what is demanded of Brooklyn. Your prosperity is in peace. You demand what McClellan demanded when he went on to the Peninsula—a short, decisive campaign. The experience of the Summer campaign, thus far, has shown to the Executive that large reinforcements to our armies are necessary. Every able man in the Southern Confederacy is in the Southern army. While we have reclaimed extents of territory greater than was ever conquered in any previous war experience has shown that we want 200,000 men to hold it. And in addition to this, we want in the field an army capable of meeting the entire South in arms. The South has rallied its last man, its last dollar, its last dime, for the war, and the North is called upon to meet them. The President calls upon you to furnish volunteers, or conscripts if necessary, to put down this rebellion. It is for you to say whether you will have the honor to send volunteers, or be submitted to the reproach of having your citizens taken to the field as conscripts.

A Voice—Our rich men haven't given a dollar.

My friend, if you will allow me, I will speak presently of the matter about which you appear so sensitive. [Laughter and applause.] I believe that every man, whether rich or poor, has a duty to perform. The rich man should give his property and his life, if necessary, and the poor man should give all he has. It is too true that nations depend for their armies upon the poor, but equally true is it that in the whole history of the world cannot be found a parallel to the liberality of the men of means in this country in the prosecution of this war. [Applause.] More can be done, it is true; I hope more will be done; and yet I would not like to see the day when the people hang back from saving their country because of a lack of bounties. [Applause.] I would not rely in battle upon men who were bidden for like chattels. [Applause.] I would rather have conscripts. As for mere hirelings who can be induced to go only for money, I would rather go into the field to-morrow with my decimated, smitten, half-emptied ranks, than to have them filled by men who hang around public meetings, dickering for bounties, and calling upon the rich to hire them to fight. [Tremendous applause.] I hope that the progress of the war will continue to witness the liberality of men of means.

A voice—"Brooklyn has done nothing yet."

I hope to see the war waged, not for political objects, not for revenge, not against institutions, not against States, but simply and solely to put down a rebellion that never had a cause, and that, up to this hour never had a pretext. [Applause.] I hope to see, it prosecuted without violating any constitutional principles, [applause,] and lastly, I hope to see it prosecuted successfully, and that not a man who should suffer in fighting our battles would ever be permitted by the wealthy of the land to have cause to regret his service. This done, and he could say at the end that all had performed their duty.

He then recurred to the lack of interest shown in the cities in reference to enlistments, and said that he would like to throw out a suggestion as to its cause. There is an impression, said he, existing among the laboring classes of the North, especially those of foreign birth, that the war is prosecuted by those in power for the sole and primary object of emancipation, and that the result will be, while the laboring men fight the battles, after the war they will be brought into competition with the blacks, and the result will be injurious to the laboring man. I believe this to be an error—I might almost say a hallucination. I would not allude to it except in discharge of what I deem to be my duty, and a desire to meet every question openly and frankly. While I protest that I am not here to discuss any political question whatever—for since I have become a soldier I have ceased to be a politician, and have no sympathy in these times with politicians—yet I do think that this subject demands a respectful consideration. Permit me to say that I am one of those citizens who, in former times, acted with the dominant party of the South. I was utterly opposed to any measure that looked to an interference with any Southern institutions. I believed that all these questions could be settled at the ballot-box. I never ceased to deplore that Southern men abandoned that mode of settlement. But when they resorted to arms, insulted our flag, and amassed armies to overthrow the Government under which they had enjoyed protection and grown rich, they submitted themselves and their institutions to the results of the war which they precipitated upon the country. [Applause.] Whatever they may suffer, is a consequence of the war for which the North is not responsible. Emancipation *may be* one of the results of this war. [Immense applause, accompanied by a few hisses.] You who hiss are not expressing disapprobation of me ["no," "no,"] but of history. I am not responsible for history, nor for any inevitable event that goes to make up history. Let us look the results in the face. Emancipation, I say, *may be* a result of this war, or it may not be. That depends on the duration of the war and the spirit in which the South conducts it. If they conduct the war in the spirit of the recent proclamation of Jeff. Davis; if they refuse to treat Union officers as prisoners of war; if they shall become animated with that dark, malignant spirit which frequently accompanies rebellion, then it is impossible to see what measures of retaliation, of spoilation or of punishment might become necessary in order to secure the necessary and inevitable triumph of the Government.

But I wish to say a word to my former political associates, for it is they mainly who entertain the erroneous apprehension as to the result of emancipation. I wish to disabuse their minds of the idea that such an event would interfere with the dignity, respectability or rewards of the laboring man of the North. This result could not happen.

The speaker here proceeded to show that the demand for the great staples of the South was constantly increasing throughout the world, and that the supply for last year and the present year was next to nothing. That on the restoration of peace there would not only be an absolute necessity for all the labor heretofore existing at the South, but the demand would be so great as to draw thither the colored population of the North, so that instead of labor coming here, it would go there.

Not only that, but the crowning proof which we shall have given to the world of the perpetuity and immortality of Republican Institutions, would draw hither from Europe a stream of emigration such as had never before been known,—all which would add to our wealth and prosperity, and would open new fields of labor in the South as well as the North, which had heretofore remained uncultivated.

He closed by urging upon every citizen the duty of sustaining the Administration in the discharge of its arduous and difficult task—to applaud the President when he rebukes the half-and-half Secessionists of the Border States, as well as when he turns a deaf ear to the fanatic of the North. He had closely watched the career of the President since his inauguration, and he wished to say here that in his opinion Abraham Lincoln embodies within himself the common sense of the people of this country. [Loud applause, and three cheers for Abe Lincoln.]

He also urged all present to aid and support the Generals in the field—not the poor Brigadiers, like himself, for their business was merely to fight and obey orders—but the Generals who devised campaigns and were responsible for them. As for the army with which he was connected, notwithstanding the harsh criticisms which he had heard here respecting its leader, he never yet heard a murmur from the brave men who follow him. If eighty thousand men intrust their lives and fortunes with him, surely they who stayed at home ought to be satisfied.

He alluded to the persecutions and lack of confidence which had followed great Generals, both ancient and modern, specifying Epaminondas, Marlborough, Napoleon, and even Washington, all of whom were harassed by rivalries and jealousies of politicians, and subordinate officers.

Let them confide in their Generals, aid and support their Government, hasten up reinforcements for the army, and he pledged his word that before the 1st of December next the rebellion would be crushed and peace would once more bless the land. [Loud and long continued applause.]

At the conclusion of Gen. Sickles' speech the meeting adjourned, and Gen. Sickles proceeded to the steps of the City Hall, where he was loudly cheered by several thousand people who had assembled there, and who were unable to get inside of the building. The people insisted upon hearing him speak again, and he yielded to their wishes notwithstanding the exhausted condition he was in.

It is understood that a mass war meeting will be held at Fort Greene next Wednesday afternoon, to stimulate recruiting.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A meeting of the Board of Supervisors will be held at 11 o'clock this morning, to appropriate the $200,000 for volunteers, as recommended at the above meeting.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

Sixteen men from one Department in the Navy-Yard volunteered yesterday for the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment. The Navy-Yard employes pay $4 per week to the wives of those who volunteer, and $1 per week to each child.

Mr. J. H. Stebbins, of No. 12 Carroll-place, through the columns of the Brooklyn *Eagle* offers to be one of one hundred men to subscribe $1,000 each to a fund for the benefit of volunteers and recruits. Thomas P. Morris has been appointed Surgeon of the Second Senatorial District Regiment, Colonel Cone.

Messrs. Horton & Sons and Henry P. Morgan, dry goods dealers, each contributed $100 yesterday toward recruiting.

A recruiting station for the Fourteenth Regiment was opened at the City Armory on Thursday, and 50 men have already been received. Company I, First regiment Empire Brigade, has received 30 recruits within the last three days. Capt. Geo. McCoun, who commands the company, was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, and was released but a short time ago.

The town of Huntington, L. I., is paying $100 bounty to each volunteer, and also provides for the families of volunteers.

THE DISASTER ON THE POTOMAC.

Further Particulars of the Distressing Affair.

AQUIA CREEK LANDING, Va., Friday, Aug. 15.

The sad affair of Wednesday night has caused a deep feeling of commiseration for the fate of the gallant soldiers, who, having recovered from sickness, were *en route* here to join their comrades. It would be a very sharp battle in which seventy soldiers were killed, yet that number here ingloriously perished. One of the sad features of the affair is also the drowning of three ladies and the child of one of them. The ladies were wives of officers in Gen. Burnside's command, and had been visiting and attending their sick husbands in the hospital at Newport's News.

The steamer *John Faron*, from Newbern, with quartermaster's stores, and in charge of Capts. Biggs and Hall, was lying at anchor a mile or more from the scene of the accident. The *Faron*, the gunboat *Reliance*, and an unknown bark or schooner, went to the assistance of the ill-stirred vessel, and through their exertions 203 persons in all were rescued. Capts. Biggs and Hall, and the Captain of the *Faron*, did all in their power, aided by their officers, to relieve the unfortunate men. As fast as they came aboard they were provided with warm dry clothing and blankets, and rations were dealt out to them from the steamers stores.

The damage to the *Peabody* is just forward of the port wheelhouse, where the bow of the other steamer entered, pushing in its progress an iron bar between the paddles, thus locking the wheel and preventing its revolution. For this reasen the *Peabody* was unable to render any assistance, except with her small boats. She drifted down the stream, and for several hours, until the iron bar was withdrawn, floated at the mercy of the tide. The saved were then put on board of her, and when Capt. Biggs, with his boats and lanterns, had made a tour of the vicinity, striving to catch, through the darkness, any sound or voice of a still surviving swimmer, she started up the river and came to anchor off this place yesterday morning.

Before finally leaving the spot, Capt. Biggs visited the wreck, and from between the submerged decks drew forth the body of a drowned soldier. He also picked up one which was floating by. Neither has been identified, and they have been since buried.

The total number missing is seventy-six, not seventy-three as telegraphed last night. The number may be reduced somewhat, as several were observed floating away on boards and planks to the surrounding shore, who may turn up in a day or two. The list of the missing, which I sent you, is as full as can be obtained at present. The list sent aboard with the soldiers went down with the steamer, and until recourse can be had to the records of the surgeons in charge of the hospital at Newport's News, the remaining names will not be positively and fully known.

Dr. Newell, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, one of the victims, was beloved by all who knew him, for his professional, social and gentlemanly qualities, and the survivors testify to his gallant conduct in endeavoring to the last to rescue the unfortunate ladies. He remained by them, exerting himself for their safety, and had he been less chivalric might have escaped with his life.

Lieut.-Col. Scott, whose wife was drowned, having seen all the boats carried away, divested himself of a portion of his clothing and sprang into the water, with the intention of swimming to one of the vessels near by and bringing relief, but before he could succeed the steamer had gone down, and his wife was borne away by the tide.

The investigation which was commenced before Col. Welsh, Commandant of the post, last night, has been transferred to Washington.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

Ho! for the "Speckled"—Not Trout, but Knox's famous straw hat, which has become, as we prophesied it would, universally popular. Those who want a light, becoming, comfortable, and a really elegant Summer hat, cannot do better than to visit Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, and secure a "Speckled." These hats are in great demand, and are selling rapidly.

[Advertisement.]

Volunteers, Read This!—For the derangements of the system, change of diet, wounds, sores, bruises and eruptions, to which every volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as Holloway's Pills and Ointment, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian campaig